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7 June 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1416

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

KLAUSON ADDRESS TO ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 2

[ETA "abridged" report on speech delivered by deputy V.I. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, 7th session: "On the Tasks of Estonian SSR Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Further Strengthening Discipline in the National Economy in Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The enormous successes achieved by the Soviet people in economic, cultural and social building in our motherland have become possible because the leading and directing force of Soviet society is the CPSU and its political base is made up of the soviets of working people's deputies, through which the people exercise state power and management of all sectors of state, economic and social-cultural building within the country.

We have now embarked on the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and are working actively to fulfill the 1983 plans for the country's economic and social development approved by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and confirmed by a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the November plenum, CPSU Central Committee general secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov provided a comprehensive and profound analysis of the present state of the Soviet economy and defined the urgent tasks facing the country's national economy.

The paramount task set was that of decisively strengthening state, labor and executive discipline on each sector of production and in all management spheres, and of improving orderliness and efficiency in work.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisively demanded the restructuring of the style and methods of work by state and planning organs, ministries and administrations, Soviets of working people's deputies, and economic managers. The aim of this restructuring is to eliminate errors in the planning and organization of production, improve economic-organizational work at the local level, and strengthen control and verification of execution.

Along with the public, economic and other organizations, a very important role in implementing the course set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum belongs to the soviets of working people's deputies--the organs of territorial state management which have been afforded broad constitutional rights and are at the same time workers' organizations in which an enormous number of public-spirited people and activists participate.

The local soviets in our republic now number 267, including 191 rural soviets, 24 settlement soviets, 27 urban soviets in cities of rayon subordination, 15 rayon soviets, 6 urban soviets in cities of republic subordination, and 4 rayon soviets in cities.

More than 11,000 deputies have been elected to the local soviets. They make up an army of state figures.

Even before the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the new Constitution, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers has issued a number of decrees providing for considerable expansion of the rights of local soviets of all ranks and improvements in their activities and enhancement of their responsibility. A number of governmental enactments dealing with the activities of local soviets in strengthening the regime of thrift and the rational utilization of material resources, and the tasks of soviets of working people's deputies in increasing output and improving the quality of consumer goods, have been published since the adoption of the Constitution. Special significance attaches to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Enhancing the Role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Economic Building" and the corresponding decree of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and ESSR Council of Ministers.

The decisions made this year by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have presented the local soviets with the task of improving the activity of organizations and establishments engaged in providing consumer services, and of improving the construction of housing and social-cultural projects and so forth.

The local soviets are also called upon to play a most active part in implementing the Food Program and carrying out party and government decrees on realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

Making use of their constitutional rights and powers, the republic's local soviets are doing a great deal of work. In 1982 alone, 1,095 sessions of local soviets of working people's deputies took place, at which about 5,000 questions were discussed. In contrast to earlier years, at the sessions and meetings not only questions of soviet work were discussed, but also economic building, housing and municipal services, environmental protection, social security, education, public health, culture and consumer services. The local soviets and their executive committees have started to given more attention to questions concerning organizational-mass work in collectives and problems of insuring the comprehensive economic and social development of cities and rayons and improving work to coordinate and monitor the activities of enterprises, organizations and establishments of superior subordination.

The soviets of working people's deputies have done a great deal to create conditions for the better use of working time through regularizing the work of enterprises in the services sphere and so forth. However, the republic's local soviets and their executive committees are still restructuring their work only slowly in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Enhancing the Role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Economic Building."

The republic's soviets of working people's deputies have placed at the center of their organizational, economic and political activities [the task of] insuring comprehensive economic and social development in the territories within their jurisdiction, and they have drawn up the appropriate measures. However, the practical implementation of these measures is still failing to provide the required results, especially in agriculture.

We have already said and done a great deal about labor discipline since the November plenum. And here the local party and soviet organs and their deputies and the commissions of the local soviets have performed great services. But we still expect from the local soviets a more significant improvement in their activities to strengthen state discipline on the whole, and in particular planning, financial, contractual and technologic discipline, and, most important of all, executive discipline. The local soviets' role in solving the very important questions of labor productivity growth is enormous. Unfortunately, within the republic in recent years a slowdown has occurred in labor productivity growth. At the same time wage increases for industry as a whole have been considerably outstripping labor productivity growth. And this has happened mainly because no fundamental turnaround has been made toward intensive economic methods and serious violations of state discipline have been permitted, including executive, labor, production and financial discipline. In some sectors, losses of working time have a tendency to grow.

We sharply criticize enterprise managers for daylong stoppages and leaves of absence with the administration's permission and, of course, we are correct so to do. But losses of working time because of stoppages during shifts are no less an evil. They often exceed losses resulting from daylong absences.

Enterprise managers usually complain that shift stoppages occur primarily because of interruptions in supplies. However, checks have shown that the largest proportion of stoppages are caused by organizational-technical hitches and violation of production and technological discipline. It goes without saying that control by the local soviets must be strengthened in this matter.

Serious studies are being conducted in the republic on the causes of personnel turnover and loss of working time. Results from the studies indicate that at those enterprises where real concern is shown for the everyday needs of the workers, improving worker skills, and maintaining and strengthening workers' health, losses of working time are significantly less than the average for the republic. As an example we can cite the ShPO [expansion unknown] imeni V. Klementi, where personnel turnover is only one-third the republic average. Labor discipline has also been significantly strengthened and personnel turnover reduced at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine. In 1982, losses there resulting from absenteeism were three times less than for the republic Ministry of Light Industry as a whole.

At the same time, things are bad with labor discipline at enterprises of the Ministry of Procurements and the Ministry of the Food Industry and in the construction organizations. The local soviets and their executive committees must take up this problem seriously and exert a favorable effect on the state of affairs with labor discipline in the construction organizations, the more so since they are engaged primarily in the construction of projects directly subordinate to the local soviets, namely social-cultural and everyday objects and housing.

In conditions of a strained balance of labor forces, great importance attaches to questions of strengthening cadres and their rational utilization in agriculture. In places where farm managers and the local soviets give this important matter their proper attention the positive results are obvious. Thus, fruitful work is being done in Vil'yandiskiy rayon where over the past 2 years personnel turnover in the sovkhozes has been reduced 6 percent and become significantly lower than the average republic indicator. At the same time, in Paydeskiy rayon average annual personnel turnover in the sovkhozes has reached 32 percent in the last 3 years, while in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy rayon the figure is 26 percent; these levels are 77 percent and 44 percent respectively above the average republic level.

The high personnel turnover among young people is a cause for special concern. At industrial enterprises it is twice as high as among workers older than 30. Analysis shows that the main reasons for this situation are the poor attention given to labor and everyday conditions for young people, shortcomings in educational work and, chiefly, inadequate recruitment of the members of labor collectives themselves to solve problems of social discipline.

One form of worker participation in strengthening social discipline is development of the brigade form of labor organization and incentive and improving the efficiency of collectives doing the same kind of specified work or assessing the results of labor from the final product, particularly in agriculture. In industry, for example, turnover among workers in brigades is on average 18 percent lower than in general for the corresponding sectors, while within brigades working on specified work, it is as much as 40 percent lower. Thus, in the assembly workers brigade at the "RET" production association, there has been no turnover at all since the brigade was created 3 years ago, nor any violations of labor discipline. For a number of years there has been no turnover in brigades working on specified jobs at the "Teras" mechanical testing plant, the "Marat" production association or the "Baltika" production association's Valgaskiy sewing factory.

The number of workers now working in brigades in the republic is greater than 55 percent, and almost 70 percent of them are working on specified jobs. Among workers on specified jobs, the coefficient of labor participation is applied to about 56 percent of workers; in 3 years this figure has increased by a factor of 3.5. Almost 57 percent of construction workers are engaged in cost-accounting brigades.

But still the opportunities for brigade forms of labor organizations are not being used to the full. In some places in industry and construction a desire

to force through the process of introducing brigade forms of labor organization is being observed; in agriculture, the same thing happens with the comprehensive cost-accounting brigades; and this is being done without the necessary preparatory work. As a result, the innovation sometimes fails to provide the expected effect and labor productivity grows slowly.

In the study and dissemination of leading experience from the best brigades and the creation for them of the proper conditions, a major role belongs to the economic leaders, and equally to the local soviets, particularly in agricultural rayons.

The local soviets should regard as paramount the struggle to strengthen state discipline. Many local urban, rayon, agricultural and settlement soviets of working people's deputies and the corresponding executive committees often have a merely formal attitude toward the fulfillment of decisions from superior directive organs, and questions of enhancing the role and improving the activities of the soviets in the matter of strengthening discipline are discussed extremely rarely at meetings of the executive committees, especially rural executive committees.

One of the most important tasks for the executive committees of urban and rayon soviets is their participation in the compilation of drafts for the five-year and annual plans for enterprises and organizations located on the territory of a given soviet, regardless of their subordination. As is known, enterprises and organizations must present their own plan drafts for agreement in the executive committees of the local soviets. And this should be done before plans are sent to the superior organs. When agreeing plans, the executive committees should turn their attention first and foremost to questions dealing with land use, the production of consumer goods, and social and cultural and everyday consumer services. In the event that plans are altered, the executive committees must immediately be informed.

Many executive committees are sufficiently exacting in this respect. As a result, for example, the volume of shared participation by various organizations in the total volume of construction carried out in accordance with orders from the executive committees is gradually increasing and has now reached 55-60 percent for housing construction, 15-25 percent for municipal construction and 12-15 percent for educational projects. However, on the territorial plane there are also serious shortcomings. A number of ministries and administrations and enterprises of union subordination do not agree their draft plans with the city and rayon executive committees and do not present them to the executive committees before confirmation. Sometimes the managers of union and union-republic enterprises located on the territory of the corresponding rayon do not report to the executive committees the plan changes that are made during the year.

Moreover, information on planning indicators and the results of production activities by the branches, shops and sections of associations (in a number of rayons they make up more than half the industrial potential of a given region) is presented to the local executive committees only after great delay, and sometimes not at all. This naturally makes control and coordination of enterprise activities by the soviets more difficult.

At the same time it should be noted that sometimes the city and rayon executive committees themselves coordinate only poorly the activities of enterprises and organizations located on their territories, as a result of which the interests of the comprehensive development of a given territory suffer.

In 1982 the housing construction plan for the republic as a whole was fulfilled, but in many cities and rayons funds allocated for the construction of housing and municipal and social and everyday projects were not assimilated. Especially poor plan fulfillment for capital construction on such projects occurred in Vil'yandiskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Raplaskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. The executive committees and sharing participants, and the construction organizations, should not tolerate this situation. The executive committees must strengthen their influence on plan compilation for construction and the course of fulfillment. It is also essential not only for the republic organs but also the local soviets to raise more persistently questions concerning the construction of housing and social and cultural establishments with the appropriate all-union ministries, as is done by the Tallinn, Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarevskiy gorispolkoms.

The leaders of enterprises, associations and ministries should assume a more serious attitude toward their duties as defined by the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Enhancing the Role of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Economic Building"; and the local soviets and executive committees should be more active in demanding from ministries and administrations and enterprises fulfillment of this decree.

Within our country a unified national economic complex has been created, characterized by a ramified network of cooperative links. And any misfire in one component inevitably affects the activities of other components, which in turn checks the intensification of production in general and is reflected in the collectives' labor conditions and labor retention [sberezheniye]. Special significance therefore attaches to the fulfillment of state plans and the observance of contractual obligations.

On the whole, the republic's industry is systematically fulfilling the planning targets set for output, but a significant number of enterprises are still failing to deliver their own output with the proper range of products and within the contractually agreed time periods. They include the "Eesti Kaabel" plant, the "Estonbumprom" and "Kommunar" production associations and the Pyarnu meat combine. The "Vazar" production association, the electrotechnical plant imeni M.I. Kalininaf the "Vol'ta" and "Estoplast" plants and others have failed to cope with deliveries of consumer goods.

Unfortunately, city and rayon executive committees are not paying the necessary attention to strengthening contract discipline, especially in the fulfillment of contracts to produce and deliver consumer goods. This year it is planned to increase the output of consumer goods by R68 million. Consumer goods valued at R52 million are to be produced using local raw materials and waste materials. However, production growth rates for individual kinds of articles expressed in physical terms, are failing to keep pace with growing consumer demand in terms both of quantity and quality. Many associations and enterprises, particularly all-union associations, are making poor use of opportunities to

increase their output of consumer goods even when the production facilities are well equipped and sometimes not loaded to capacity. Individual enterprises continue to produce and deliver poor quality goods to the trade network.

The executive committees of the local soviets have a better knowledge than the republic planning organs of the facilities of enterprises located on their territories and they should set for them appropriate targets and strictly demand that they be met. In fact, however, they exercise only poor control over fulfillment of such tasks.

In order to improve consumer supplies of the simplest cultural and everyday and domestic goods the republic government has adopted a decree on increasing the output of such products using local materials and production waste materials. Unfortunately, many enterprises are failing to comply with this decree, and the local soviets are tolerating it. This kind of situation should be regarded as a lack of state discipline.

Many rural rayon executive committees and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are displaying a careless attitude toward the observance of state procurement and contract discipline. Last year, the republic as a whole overfulfilled state plans for grain and potato purchases. However, a number of farms failed to fulfill their pledges because of disregard of contract and planning discipline. Thus, for the "Sangaste" kolkhoz in Valgaskiy rayon, given a plan for the sale to the state of 580 tons of potatoes, underfulfillment was 1 ton [as published], and the same occurred at the "Ridala" sovkhoz in Khaapsaluskiy rayon. Things were difficult for the republic's livestock farming last year. Plans for cattle, poultry and milk procurement were not fulfilled. Nevertheless, with a more serious attitude toward planning and procurement discipline, the indicators for milk and meat procurement could have been better.

Many farms are cutting down their milk surplus [tovarnost'] and have considerably increased internal consumption, especially to feed calves.

This kind of situation cannot be tolerated. The rayon executive committees must take strong steps against the leaders of farms that violate state procurement, planning and contract discipline, and must demand enhanced responsibility to the state for a thrifty attitude toward produced output. Local soviets of working people's deputies in rural rayons must demand observance of state discipline not only from farm leaders but also from the leaders of rayon agrarian-industrial associations and the procurement apparatus.

One important task for local soviet organs is to create the necessary housing and everyday conditions for the population of the territory subordinate to them. It is a matter not only of new construction but also well-thought-out and properly organized operations in public transportation, the condition of roads and streets, proper town planning and urban landscaping in towns and settlements, the correct operation and timely repair of housing and public buildings and so forth.

Last year, the republic plan for the commissioning of total living space was fulfilled. At the same time, the plan for the commissioning of living space

ordered by the Tartu and Pyarnu city executive committees and the Vyruskiy, Khar'yuskiy and Khiyumaaskiy rayon executive committees was not fulfilled. A number of enterprises and organizations of all-union subordination, and also the ESSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and Ministry of Education, failed to fulfill the plan for commissioning of housing. The planned area for cooperative housing was short by 10,000 square meters. Plans for the assimilation of funds for capital repairs and the handover of housing after capital repair were underfulfilled.

Many local soviets are not taking full advantage of their powers and obligations in the area of municipal and energy and gas facilities. They are not demanding as they should that construction workers observe planning discipline, and they offer them little help.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Insure Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Housing and Social and Everyday Objects" was recently published. The local soviets should take under special control the construction of these objects and recruit for this work all the deputies of local soviets, deputies in permanent commissions and the apparatuses of the executive committees. This does not mean that the city and rayon executive committees are obliged to assume the leadership of capital construction in cities and rayons. They should assist in organizing fulfillment of construction plans at all projects located on the territory of the cities and rayons and should control and direct the work of construction organizations and actively recruit all deputies for this work.

The status of everyday services in the republic also depends largely on the executive discipline of the local soviets. It is precisely on the local soviets that responsibility for the activities of everyday services enterprises has been placed by legislative and governmental enactments.

For a number of years the Estonian SSR has been in second place among the union republics for the level of everyday consumer services. Planned tasks for the last year and the first quarter of this year were overfulfilled.

At the same time, last year they failed to cope with plans for the provision of everyday consumer services in the cities of Kokhtla-Yarva and Sillamyae and Vil'yandskiy rayon, while in Kingiseppskiy and Rakvereskiy rayons there was even a decrease in the volume of services compared with the previous year.

We have adequate unutilized reserves for improving everyday services in each city and rayon, and especially in rural localities. More than 10 percent of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have no kind of everyday service enterprise or point on their own territories. The out-of-town form of services is also not in use at these places. Of the available 240 comprehensive reception points, almost one-third have a production area of less than 20 square meters.

The laws on city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies have placed on the rayon executive committees crucial tasks in the leadership and coordination of activities of the highway and transportation facilities in cities and rayons.

Estonia has a dense network of highways but many of them, particularly the departmental roads, require significant improvement. The local soviets, and first and foremost their agrarian-industrial associations, should concern themselves more with improving the state of the roads, the more so since some of them belong to organizations subordinate to the rayon soviet.

In recent years there has been some improvement in the work of the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets in organizing internal rayon public passenger transportation facilities. However, this work still fails to meet the requirements put forward by life. There are many shortcomings in the provision of normal transportation for workers to and from work, especially those on evening and night shifts or working on holidays, and also in transportation for children between their homes and school.

On the whole the city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies and their executive committees are carrying out purposeful work to strengthen transportation discipline. The highway commissions set up under the city and rayon executive committees are providing substantial help in this work.

Comrades. In the situation of mass upsurge in the labor and political activity of all the republic's workers, resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the executive committees of the local soviets and the great army of people's deputies have ample scope for the application of their efforts, knowledge and energy. Our party and people expect them to take a vanguard role in work to strengthen discipline on all sectors. I would like to express the conviction that, exercising their constitutional rights, the soviets of working people's deputies under the leadership of the party organizations will display maximum energy and sense of discipline for the practical realizations of the CPSU course, aimed at the comprehensive economic and social development of the national economy, improving work quality, successfully realizing the Food Program, increasing the output of consumer goods, improving consumer services, constructing housing and cultural and everyday projects, and strengthening the economy and law and order; which will insure the successful fulfillment of the main tasks set for the Soviet people at the 26th CPSU Congress to improve the well-being of the Soviet people.

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

NEW ESTONIAN APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSEALS ANNOUNCED

Kebin Retired

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the release of deputy Ivan (Iogannes) Gustavovich Kebin from his duties as chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

deputy Ivan (Iogannes) Gustavovich Kebin be released from his duties as chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement on pension.

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Ryuytel' Moved from Position

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the release of deputy Arnol'd Feodorovich Ryuytel' from his duties as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

deputy Arnol'd Feodorovich Ryuytel' be relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

(Signed) M. Vannasp deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983

Kyao Appointment Reported

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet

On the appointment of comrade Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kyao as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

comrade Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kyao be appointed first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Vel'di Government Appointment

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the appointment of comrade Kheyno Tynisovich Vel'di as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

comrade Kheyno Tynisovich Vel'di be appointed first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Kebin Receives Honor

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] An Ukase of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the award to comrade I.G. Kebin of the title of honored cultural worker of the Estonian SSR.

For his great services in developing Soviet culture and raising the cultural level and communist education of the broad masses of the republic's workers,

comrade Ivan (Iogannes) Gustavovich Kebin is awarded the title of honored cultural worker of the Estonian SSR,

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Ryuytel' Appointment Recorded

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the election of Arnol'd Feodorovich Ryuytel' to the post of chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

deputy Arnol'd Feodorovich Ryuytel' be elected chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

(Signed) M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

New Estonian Law

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Law of the Estonian SSR.

[Text] On the Introduction of Changes in Articles 116 and 119 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Estonian SSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees as follows:

to introduce the following changes in the text of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Estonian SSR:

In articles 116 and 119 the words "first deputy" are to be replaced by the words "first deputies."

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Estonian Government Appointments Confirmed

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

On the confirmation of ukases of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment and release of the chairman of the Estonian SSR Agrarian-Industrial Association and other individuals to and from the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR decrees that:

the following ukases of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium be confirmed:

that of 25 March 1983 "On the appointment of comrade Kh.T. Vel'di as chairman of the Estonian SSR Agrarian-Industrial Association";

that of 25 March 1983 "On the appointment of comrade V.N. Lind as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Agrarian-Industrial Association and minister of the Estonian SSR";

that of 25 March 1983 "On the appointment of comrade A.Ya. Nakhkur as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Agrarian-Industrial Association and minister of the Estonian SSR";

that of 11 February 1983 "On the release of comrade A.I. Pyldroo from his duties as chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Land Reclamation and Water Resources."

(Signed) A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium. V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Tallinn, 8 April 1983.

Biographical Details on Ryuytel'

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Arnol'd Feodorovich Ryuytel', chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade A.F. Ryuytel' was born in 1928 on the island of Saaremaa to a peasant family. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1964. He graduated from the Estonian Agricultural Academy and is an agronomist and a candidate of agricultural sciences.

His labor activities commenced in 1949 after he graduated from the Yanedask agricultural tekhnikum when he worked as an agronomist in the Kuressaarevskiy agricultural section. After active service in the USSR Navy he was a teacher at the Tartu shchool of agricultural mechanization. During the period 1957-1963

he worked as chief livestock specialist at the "Tyakhtvere" test base and as deputy director of the Estonian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary; and from 1963 to 1969 as director of the "Tartu" support and model sovkhoz. During the period 1969-1977 comrade A.F. Ryuytel' was vice-chancellor [rektor] of the Estonian Agricultural Academy. In 1977 he was elected secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and in 1970 first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

He is a member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and was elected as deputy in the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet 7th, 8th and 9th convocations. From 1969 to 1979 he was deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He is a deputy of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet 10th convocation.

His honors include an Order of Lenin, an Order of the Friendship of the Peoples, and decorations and medals. He is an Honored Agricultural Worker of the Estonian SSR.

9642
CSO: 1800/1260

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

LITHUANIAN PRIEST A. SVARINSKAS TRIED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 May 83 p 4

[A. Strumskis article: "Convicted for Violation of the Law. Thoughts After the Trial"]

[Text] On 26 January 1983 the Lithuanian SSR procurator's office instituted criminal proceedings against Al'fonsas Svarinskas, an inhabitant of the settlement of Vidukle in Raseynskiy rayon, for anti-Soviet activities and violation of our country's laws.

And so a 58-year-old man, a Soviet citizen who, enjoying all constitutional rights and freedoms while disregarding his obligations and observance of the laws of the Soviet state, appeared before the collegium of the republic supreme court.

A religious official and parish priest in Vidukle, he slandered Soviet reality in every possible way and made defamatory statements about the socialist system. Parishioners witnessed him spreading provocative inventions about the Soviet way of life and insulting workers in state establishments, representatives of the local authorities, teachers, young people and atheists.

He had twice been convicted in the past of violations of the law, but his hostile activities against the Soviet authorities did not cease and he brazenly ignored Soviet laws. Despite an official warning by the republic procurator's office about his antisocial behavior, during the period 1978 through 1983 A. Svarinskas continued systematically to both slander and libel and defame the Soviet state and social system, call for a struggle against it, harm the interests of our state, refuse to comply with the just demands from the representatives of the local organs of power, make attempts to undermine the international prestige of our country, and violate Soviet laws regulating the relations between the state and the church.

A. Svarinskas found shelter and material support from funds collected among believers and criminals. They included a certain L. Simutis. During the postwar years he had been associated with a band of bourgeois nationalists, robbed stores and establishments and committed a beastly murder. He was convicted for this. Having served his term and been released, Simutis was made most welcome at the home of A. Svarinskas. The latter set up a ceremonial

meeting with the "guest" at which he also deceived schoolchildren in a fraudulent way. Yes, as everyone knows, choosing one's friends is one's own affair. But by what legal or moral right did A. Svarinskas deceive children without experience of life and present criminals as "heroes" and force them to pray for them!

He also praised to the skies another criminal--the "human rights defender" V. Petkus. It is not difficult today to see the real face of this rogue if you consider his financial machinations and theft of state funds, drunkenness, corruption of youth, and anti-Soviet propaganda (this has already been written about in the republic press). But A. Svarinskas, deliberately distorting the facts about V. Petkus' reprehensible behavior proven in court, strove to create among uninformed people the idea he was an innocent man who had been punished.

In 1946 when A. Svarinskas was in the Kaunas seminary (from which he failed to graduate) he established close ties with a Catholic priest named M. Buozhis who was living in the village of Kadrenay in Ukmergskiy rayon. At the request of the latter Svarinskas supplied the members of an armed nationalist band with false documents, which helped the bandits to commit fresh crimes. His contacts with these ardent enemies of the Soviet system expanded. Meanwhile, raging through the Ukmergskiy countryside, Sharunas' band was committing one crime after another. Both documents and people retain the memory of its victims and the tears of the orphans. The bandits murdered F. Kmitas and V. Pusvashkis, inhabitants of the village of Daugelyay and robbed their homes. In the village of Laychyay the robbers killed the peasants S. Galyauskene, M. Tamashauskene and others, and the manager of the Deltuvskiy cooperative V. Pechyulis. In the village of Vayshkonyay in Ionavskiy rayon they shot the family of the peasant F. Mityalis and set fire to his house along with the victims. In the forest Sharunas' band brutally tortured the editor of the Ukmergskiy district newspaper, the poet St. Zayanchkauskas. This is by no means a complete list of the band's bloody deeds.

In May 1946 A. Svarinskas was recruited by the leader of this band himself, the son of the kulak Yu. Survil, who went under the name of Sharunas. Svarinskas knew where to make his connections. He expressed a desire to be associated with the band and even selected a nickname for himself--Laysvunas (the freedom lover). On orders from the bandits Lausvunas provided them with anti-Soviet leaflets. In 1948 Svarinsksas was convicted for his connections with the armed band of bourgeois nationalists. However, the "holy father" failed to profit from the lesson of the past.

Having served his term, A. Svarinskas was given permission to work as a priest and, as many witnesses testified in court, continued his anti-Soviet activities.

It became clear that for A. Svarinskas religion had always been a mere blind behind which he made attacks against socialist legality and slandered nonbelievers, atheists and honest Soviet people. While he was living in the settlement of Betigala in Raseynskiy rayon and was the priest for the local Polish Roman Catholic church [kostel] he kept in his home anti-Soviet literature that had been published during the years of occupation by the Hitlerites. And he did not simply keep it but used it in his illegal activities. For this and other crimes the Lithuanian Supreme Court again sentenced A. Svarinskas in 1958.

Having served his term, A. Svarinskas again became a priest. He worked now in one parish, now in another. Without the agreement of the local parish priest he frequently traveled about on church holidays and would go up onto the altar area and preach sermons filled with slander and having very little to do with religion as such.

In court, A. Svarinskas was asked; "Why do you slander the youth of Soviet Lithuania? Tell us about all this 'moral corruption' that also pervades the prisons and the corrective labor colonies." In reply the defendant tried to defend himself by saying that in his statements he obviously failed properly to present his thoughts.

But of course A. Svarinskas was not simply committing unfounded slander against young people who had rid themselves of religious prejudices; he was using any convenient method to compromise our young men and women working creatively for the good of their socialist motherland. Yes, our society is not free from the isolated bearers of socially harmful defects--the criminals, the parasites, the thieves, the drunkards. The workers of the law enforcement organs and the public are fighting this. And the defendant was well aware of this. But he deliberately ignored the true state of affairs and distorted it. And he spread concoctions that the law enforcement organs were allegedly taking no steps to deal with crime or prevent illegal acts against the priests of the Catholic Church or the church itself. He alleged that there were deliberate acts by godless individuals against the believers.

Several crimes had recently taken place within the republic, as a result of which church officials and church property had indeed been injured and damaged. For example, three criminals in the settlement of Luoke in Tel'shyayskiy rayon robbed the home of the parish priest L. Shapoki and killed him. The organs of the procurator's office took every step to solve the crime. All three were arrested and convicted. This was also reported in the republic press. In court all the circumstances of the crime were clarified and the defendants were severely punished. It was established that one of the defendants had in the past frequently visited the home of the priest. And the priest had even suggested that he enter a spiritual seminary, and he gave him books on religion to read....

A. Svarinskas was well aware of the details of the regrettable event in Luoke, since he was present in the courtroom. However, in sermons and in letters sent abroad to the bourgeois press organs and radios he alleged that the representatives of the authorities had not been concerned with finding and punishing the criminals. And so, without going more deeply into the true state of affairs or even concocting facts, he perverted the truth and falsified documents, supplying similar kinds of "reliable" material to interested foreign services.

The church is supposed to forbid a believer to commit slander. But how else, if not as slander, is it possible to describe the letter written by A. Svarinskas and his like-thinkers to foreign establishments stating that here children are deprived of many fundamental rights and that children who are believers are discriminated against? The whole world knows that our state does not

divide children into believers and nonbelievers and that among us children are the object of universal concern and attention, that they are, to put it metaphorically, a most privileged class.

There is no state in the world that would look on with indifference as its laws are broken. And in this sense a socialist state is no exception. A. Svarinskas asserts that he cannot be held accountable by Soviet laws since they allegedly contradict church dogma. But our laws are the same for all citizens, believers and nonbelievers. Socialist laws are binding on everyone. This is an elementary truth and Svarinskas failed to convince the court of the sincerity of his "delusions," or, to put it simply, to be swayed by a naive simple-wittedness. The facts testify to the contrary: that he is far from simple.

In his anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda A. Svarinskas set his hopes on support from abroad. He organized a meeting in a Moscow apartment with foreign journalists, loudly calling it a "press conference." With his own hand A. Svarinskas passed on to representatives of the bourgeois press "documents" from the so-called "Catholic Committee." These papers contained attacks on the Soviet state and social order. The priest knew quite well that with these papers he was feeding the sabotage centers of imperialist propaganda. This was proven in court.

Incidentally, the methods for creating such "documents" are not without interest. During the trial it was established that A. Svarinskas most often composed them himself and mailed them to himself, the "Catholic Committee." And to his friends abroad he announced that he had received material from his parishioners.

Materials from the investigation confirmed that in June 1979 in Kaunas, in the apartment of A. Znamenskis, A Svarinskas had supplied the priest V. Tsukuras, a tourist from the United States, with "documents" of a libelous nature. Soviet customs officials found them in the luggage of V. Tsukuras when he was leaving for the United States. It should be said that the person acting as the witness in court, V. Tsukuras' sister, pointed out that this mission had not been one of her brother's most pleasant.

Bourgeois propaganda makes extensive use of these kinds of lampoons as a weapon in its psychological warfare against the peoples of the Soviet Union: it prints them in its own publications and carries them on the radio. They are also eagerly used by clericals among Lithuanian emigres and they are read out over Vatican Radio. The kind uncles in the West rewarded the diligence of A. Svarinskas, and bought for him several cars and presented him with other lavish gifts.

At every suitable moment Svarinskas made reference to the moral support for his antistate activity from believers. But the facts indicate that the course of events was just the opposite. After his sermons his parishioners quite often requested the organs of the authorities to do something about the slanderer. Moreover, they repeatedly asked the distraught preacher to stop his provocative actions. The Lithuanian SSR procurator's office officially warned A. Svarinskas that by taking advantage of his position as a church

official to spread slanderous fictions about Soviet people and our way of life he was committing illegal acts; and that in the future the state organs would not permit a repetition of these transgressions of the law but would invoke the strict measure of the law.

Svarinskas failed to draw any conclusions from this and other warnings. And in letters sent to state establishments and newspaper editorial offices, simple Soviet people expressed indignation about his sermons and his attitude toward our life and surroundings. In the letters it was asked point-blank: how long will Svarinskas be allowed to continue unpunished with his faultfinding and slander against decent people and our life? For a long time the law enforcement organs were patient with this man. But their patience is not inexhaustible.

Having examined the material in the case, the Lithuanian SSR supreme court collegium for criminal matters found A. Svarinskas guilty of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and on the basis of part 1 of Article 68 in the Lithuanian SSR Penal Code sentenced him to 7 years imprisonment with a subsequent 3-year period of exile.

In addition, at its final session the court established that there is sufficient material available to confirm criminal actions under part 1 of Article 68 of the Lithuanian SSR Penal Code by the priest of the Kibartay Polish Roman Catholic church Sigitas Tamkyavichyus, who was a witness at the trial. The court directed that criminal proceedings be instituted against S. Tamkyavichyus and passed on directions to this effect to the Lithuanian SSR procurator's office.

9642
CSO: 1800/1258

INTERNATIONAL

BROADBASED PEACE MOVEMENT NEEDED TO COUNTER ANTICOMUNISM, MILITARISM

PM031037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 83 p 6

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA political observer: "Stand Up for Each Other Firmly"]

[Excerpts] A mighty bastion of peace has been erected in the world under the communists' leadership--the socialist community. Many times, in the most alarming days for the peoples, when clouds have obscured the international horizon, it is the might of the USSR and the entire socialist community that has barred the way to imperialist adventurists and it is that might above all that has ensured the longest period of peaceful development in Europe in history.

The peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are regarded by the peoples as a real alternative to the policy of building up armaments pursued by the United States and the NATO bloc with a view to achieving military superiority. Again and again communists fix the peoples' attention on the foremost tasks of 1983--that of preventing the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

In NATO countries, the United States included, there is a growing awareness of the terrible danger inherent for mankind in the unprecedented arms race unleashed by the present Washington administration. Its frank admissions of preparing for a "limited" or even general nuclear war have sharpened the working people's hearing and sight. There is a growing determination among the peoples of Western Europe to deflect from their countries the terrible danger inherent in the deployment on our continent of new lethal weapons marked "made in the United States."

The enemies of peace are feverishly seeking ways and means of splitting the growing antiwar, antimissile movement. They spearhead their attack against the communists first and foremost.

The imperialists carefully observe the situation in the world communist movement, seeking ways of weakening communist parties and undermining their influence among the masses. One directive of the U.S. National Security Council, for instance, defines the main directions in subversive activity against the communist movement thus: 1) to artificially create and exploit

difficulties for world communism; 2) to discredit the international communist movement, lessen its influence and undermine the strength of communist parties and organizations; 3) to lessen the degree of the spread of communist ideology in all parts of the world.

But the repressions and other methods which imperialists reaction uses against the communists cannot break their will to fight for the people's interests and their determination to tirelessly expose dangerous machinations.

Exposing the criminal activity of the enemies of peace is only one aspect. It is even more important to rally a powerful, militant front for the defense of peace. The range of forces in opposition to the imperialists adventurists is widening.

Stop squandering human and material resources on military purposes and use them instead to solve social problems--that appeal is also put forward persistently among socialists and in trade unions and other mass organizations of working people. Today's most urgent task, the communists state, is to make concern for peace the cause of all detachments of the workers' movement.

In the atmosphere of military preparations, extreme rightwing and militarist circles prepared to use any means and methods of suppressing leftwing forces and antiwar movements come to the fore in NATO countries. This means that workers and peasants, the intelligentsia and the middle strata, communists and socialists, religious believers and atheists, men, women and young people all have a vital interest in curbing the forces of militarism and extreme reaction. The threat of nuclear death engendered by imperialism means that forces which only recently remained aloof are adopting positions in the struggle for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it is a fact that a realistically minded section of the ruling circles in capitalist states is coming out more clearly against the course of war.

Communists declare their readiness for the broadest dialogue and cooperation on problems of peace and disarmament with all political and social forces and with parties and organizations adhering to different ideologies, convictions and views, but prepared to wage a struggle to attain those goals. This also applies to socialists and social democrats, who, together with communists, could make a great contribution to the cause of saving Europe from the horrors of war.

Active solidarity among Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle against the threat of war turns the communist movement into one of the basic factors in the correlation of forces emerging in the international arena today in favor of peace, democracy and socialism.

In our day the planet is an arena of urgent social actions. In capitalist countries the wave of strike battles by the proletariat continues. Progressive forces are beating off the onslaught of imperialist reaction. The working people are becoming more organized. But the most important characteristic of today is the unprecedented upsurge in the movement of the

broadest masses who have resolved to preserve mankind's most valuable asset--universal peace.

The communist movement is an international movement by its very nature. This is its strength, and not for nothing is the internationalism of the working class subjected to fierce attacks from various directions. The entire course of events demands that the combat traditions of proletarian internationalism be upheld and a timely rebuff given to reaction's attempts--with the help of bourgeois nationalism--to weaken the ranks of the workers' movement. Life confirms that the trend toward distancing from real socialism and from the fraternal parties, like that of drawing a veil over the source from which the threat to the cause of the peoples' peaceful coexistence arises, is clearly detrimental both to those who try to embark on that shaky path and to the general cause of the struggle for peace and socialism.

It is a truth of our time that each party's successes in resolving its own tasks, internal tasks included, are more reliable the more consistently the party implements Marx's instructions to the leading workers of the world: "Stand up for each other firmly...."

Set aside secondary considerations, pool efforts in order to fulfill your historic duty to the peoples of the entire world, come out against the imperialist warmongers and their accomplices and act cohesively, as a united front--that is how communists view the matter.

The world communist and workers' movement has acquired tremendous political experience in severe battles against imperialist reaction. The international proletariat, the national liberation movement and all forces which really oppose the threat of nuclear war have sufficient potential at their disposal to prevent world catastrophe and preserve and strengthen peace. To turn this potential into reality--that is what the communists regard as their paramount patriotic and international duty.

CSO: 1807/256

INTERNATIONAL

IMPORTANT ROLE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS IN PEACE MOVEMENT STRESSED

PM261034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Kovalskiy: "Averting the Threat; Believers Are Also in the Ranks of the Antiwar Movement"]

[Excerpts] In the past 18-24 months antiwar sentiments have increased sharply among religious circles. Today the realistically minded section of religious figures has begun to play an extremely marked part in the antiwar movement.

Communists welcome the activity of all those who want peace and are prepared to oppose the threat of war. As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress noted the importance of cooperation with all peace-loving forces, including religious circles, in preventing war and strengthening peace.

For communists this cooperation is by no means a tactical ploy, as some people in the West try to claim, but stems from the very essence of Marxism-Leninism. V. I. Lenin was opposed to "putting the religious issue in first place, which in no way belongs to it," and thus allowing the fragmentation of forces "for the sake of insignificant opinions or ravings." Here V. I. Lenin noted that this way of putting the question in no way signifies ideological capitulationism.

Lenin's ideas have been developed in the collective conclusions of the present-day communist movement. Dialogue with the democratic masses of catholics and believers of other religions on questions of war and peace was advocated by the 1969 conference of communist and workers' parties, which expressed the conviction that it is on the path of broad contacts and joint actions that the mass of believers becomes an active force for the anti-imperialist struggle and profound social change. The 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties positively assessed the role played in the struggle for peace by increasingly broad Catholic forces and representatives of other religious communities and believers of other faiths.

When imperialism aggravated international tension and launched an offensive on detente, the communist and workers' parties which gathered in 1980 for a meeting in Paris again appealed to all peace-loving forces, including Christians and people of other faiths, to undertake broad contacts and dialogue in the interests of peace and the prevention of war.

Many communist parties continue to express themselves in the same spirit.

While the growth of antiwar trends in the religious milieu has met with a positive response among the peace-loving forces, in Western ruling circles this initially generated dismay and then annoyance and the desire to silence the church figures and prevent the dissemination of antiwar feelings among believers. You only have to recall the hostile campaign which was launched in the United States against the well-known evangelist Billy Graham who, on returning from Moscow from the world conference of "religious figures against the nuclear threat," openly spoke of Soviet people's love of peace and the freedom of religious cults in the Soviet Union. M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting, called these statements "a headache for the U.S. delegation." Expressing the view of rightwing circles, the so-called "Institute of Religion and Democracy" recently branded those U.S. religious figures who, from the institute's viewpoint, "are not sufficiently pro-American, prodemocratic and anti-Soviet."

Pressure from the Reagan administration on U.S. bishops, who at their conference prepared a draft pastoral message on war and peace whose content displeased Washington but which has been supported by 82 percent of U.S. Catholics, has acquired broad dimensions. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger called this document "dangerous," while W. Clark, the President's national security aide, in order to bring pressure to bear on the bishops, sent each one of them a memorandum sharply criticizing the pastoral message. It is characteristic that in the understanding of the President's assistant, the U.S. Catholic Church should perform the functions of the administration's propaganda apparatus. This approach of the White House's was developed in its "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy."

Despite the attacks from chauvinist groupings, many religious figures are continuing to adopt antiwar stances, making their contribution to the struggle for peace and against the arms race. A large number of clergymen note that there will be no victors in nuclear war and as a result of the ensuing catastrophe the churches and their adherents will disappear. Expressing these sentiments, J. Hickey, the U.S. capital's bishop, addressing the capital's inhabitants, urged them to denounce nuclear weapons since Washington "will of course become one of the first targets in any exchange of nuclear strikes." On the other side of the ocean, in Britain, the Church of England Synod has expressed itself in support of a proposal on renouncing the first use of any type of nuclear weapon.

Religious figures cannot fail to consider the growth of antiwar views among religious people, many of whom, acting from the positions of their faith, regard nuclear war as contrary to their persuasions and consider it immoral.

The new stage of religious forces' antiwar demonstrations is characterized by the transition from word to deed. Thus, Archbishop Hunthausen of Seattle, where a nuclear submarine base is sited, has stated that he will pay only half his taxes in protest against the use of taxpayers' money to produce nuclear weapons. In Italy, in Sicily, Catholic action organizations, relying

on the support of the local clergy, have taken part in the collection of 1 million signatures against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Comiso. Many religious figures also took part in the recent mass Easter peace marches and other events staged by West European peace-loving forces.

In other parts of the world religious circles are also demanding increasingly resolutely an end to the arms race and the prevention of the threat of a global world conflict. The Indian National Council of Churches has expressed itself in favor of turning Asia into a nuclear-free zone. A number of important antiwar measures have been undertaken by the Asian Buddhist conference for peace and the Pan-African Conference of Churches.

Alongside the growth of religious circles' antiwar activity there is an intensifying trend toward joint actions by them with other peace fighters. Many religious figures, not to mention ordinary believers, are taking part with communists, socialists, social democrats, laborites and representatives of other ideopolitical orientations in peace marches, meetings and other events staged by peace-loving forces. Cooperation is expanding among antiwar organizations of different orientations. Many representatives of religious circles took part in the international meeting "How to Eliminate the Threat of War in Europe" in Vienna in February. Many church leaders are helping to prepare and successfully hold the world assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" scheduled for June in Prague. Of course, it would be naive to suppose that all religious figures and organizations are champions of peace and opponents of war. Reactionary clerics, filled with pathological hatred for the USSR and "all Reds," denounce the growth of antiwar sentiments. U.S. organizations like "Christian Voice," the "National Christian Action Coalition," the "Moral Majority" and some others act from positions of obscurantism.

The FRG's rightwing church circles advocate the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the country. The Bundeswehr's military chaplains have mounted a campaign against the West German antiwar movement.

Nevertheless life is prevailing: among some religious figures a reassessment of the stereotypes imposed by the military-industrial complex's propaganda machine is taking place and a trend is emerging toward a more realistic understanding of the international situation.

"Not initiating an arms race where there was none and halting it where it is now occurring." These words of Yu. V. Andropov's, uttered in his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, accord with the aspirations of hundreds of millions of peace champions, including believers.

CSO: 1807/257

INTERNATIONAL

MANDARIN BROADCAST ON CHINESE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SCHOOL

OW020853 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29
Apr 83

[Excerpts] In our previous programs, we introduced some Moscow schools that taught the Han language. Schools that teach the Han language are found not only in Moscow, which is known as an education center in our country, but also in other Soviet cities. The No. 59 Middle School in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is an example.

The school, founded in 1956, has more than 1,000 students. It teaches the Han language to students beginning from the 2d grade until they graduate at the 10th grade. During the period, students develop the ability to read Chinese books and journals as well as to speak Chinese.

The No. 59 Middle School in Tashkent not only teaches the Han language; it also develops student interest in China and friendly feelings toward the Chinese people. In the classroom, the students acquire a profound knowledge of China's geography, history, culture and arts. The school's library has a large collection of books on China.

On 1 October the students annually celebrate the National Day of the People's Republic of China.

CSO: 4005/825

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION IN TAJIKISTAN--(TADZHIKTA)--A delegation of the Union of Sweden-Soviet Union Societies headed by Eva Palmer, chairman of the board of directors of the Union of Sweden-Soviet Union Societies, is in the republic. On 10 May N. Z. Zapirova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the delegation. Then N. Shorakhmonov, chairman of the Dushanbe gorispolkom, received the delegation. Their visit to the republic continues. [Excerpts] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 May 83 p 4]

FRG BANKER IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG)--F. Christian, president of the West German Deutsche Bank A. G., who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Board of Directors of the USSR State Bank, has become acquainted with the life of Uzbekistan. F. Christian was received by T. N. Osetrov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 1]

AWARD TO NGUYEN CO THACH--By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the SRV, has been awarded the order of friendship among peoples for his fruitful work in developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [LD150150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 May 83]

CSO: 1807/260

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' SCORES PARTY COMMITTEE'S INADEQUATE RESPONSE TO CRITICISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 83 p 3

[Report by special correspondent A. Chernyak: "The Wrong Style"]

[Text] Kirov Oblast--It is usually said that criticism is a proven method of rectifying mistakes and shortcomings. It is true. On condition, though, that the proper conclusions are drawn. But not everyone likes criticism. It is frequently rejected. It also happens that the observations are deemed correct and the newspaper receives a reply to the effect that the shortcomings will be removed, but in practice everything remains as before. Such a formal reaction to criticism is what we are dealing with here.

The article "Following the Report in the Obkom" (PRAVDA 23 January) leveled critical observations at the Kirov Obkom. It was noted, *inter alia*, that the obkom, having received the report of the Nolinskiy Raykom, had achieved no pronounced result. Yet the goal that had been set was an investigation of the causes of the lagging of a once strong rayon and assistance to the party organization in surmounting the difficulties and shortcomings. However, having revealed the omissions in the raykom's work, the obkom left it at that. What had been started was not brought to a conclusion, and the rayon continues to lag behind.

Upon publication of the material it was assumed that through the prism of this concrete fact that obkom would take a searching look at its work. This was all the more necessary since all is not well in the development of the republic's agriculture. In the last 7 years the Kirov people have fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state only three times, and the grain debt constitutes more than half a million tons. In this same time, however, the oblast has received from state resources 2.6 million tons of grain and formula food for seed and forage purposes and has essentially switched to dependence on others. Whereas in the 1970's the state was sold 25,000-28,000 tons of pork, it is now sold 10,000 tons less, and the oblast has ceased to be able to cope with the plans for meat production. Nor can we speak of the steady work of industrial enterprises. Here also there are many lagging collectives.

Unfortunately, instead of a businesslike reaction to the newspaper's article the obkom confined itself essentially to a formal written response. The response acknowledged the criticism to be correct, it is true. It is reported that P. Nabokikh, first secretary of the Nolinskiy Raykom, was penalized. The editorial office was informed that "the attention of obkom department heads A. Dudin, V. Chermenin, A. Podlevskikh and Yu. Romin was drawn to the unsatisfactory supervision of fulfillment of the obkom bureau decree." All the obkom department heads were cautioned as to their personal responsibility for the timely fulfillment of the obkom's decrees. Considering that the article is of fundamental importance and topical significance and analyzes characteristic shortcomings in the style and methods of work typical of many of the oblast's party committees, it is continued, the obkom bureau deemed it advisable, in addition, to discuss the article at a party meeting of the obkom staff and party meetings of the staff of all raykoms and gorkoms and outline measures for an improvement in the party organizations' activity.

But what was done specifically? In Nolinskiy Rayon, let us say? Yes, meetings of the aktiv and two bureau sessions, at which the article "Following the Report in the Obkom" was discussed, were held here. Measures were drawn up to remove the shortcomings. All this is impressive at first sight. If one looks a little deeper, however, one encounters manifest formalism.

Take the measures for removing shortcomings. The words and formulas therein are correct. It is hardly likely that anyone will argue with such propositions: "One basic question to be discussed at bureau sessions at a time. Ensuring the thorough verification and preparation of the material and specificity of decrees. Ending the practice of the method of a multitude of decrees and measures on one and the same question. Tightening the system of supervision and verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions." But the trouble is that these words remain just words. As before, the raykom is carried away by meetings and memoranda and adopts one decision after another, and the previous ones remain unfulfilled.

Thus the raykom bureau decree concerning personnel training and the development of animal husbandry on the "Leninskiy put'" Kolkhoz was taken off the supervision list on 9 February. It was stated that the decision had been fulfilled and that animal husbandry on the farm was developing successfully. But hereupon, at a bureau session, which was examining the question of realization of the plan for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state this January, V. Molchanov, chairman of the "Leninskiy put'" Kolkhoz, was strictly punished for disrupting the quota. A few minutes later the results of the stockbreeders' competition in January were discussed at the same bureau session. Note was taken of... the positive work of the leadership of the "Leninskiy put'" Kolkhoz on an increase in the production and sale of milk. What, however, is the true state of affairs on the "Leninskiy put'" Kolkhoz?

Raykom first First Secretary P. Nabokikh shrugs:

"The comrades who prepared the decisions let me down."

The article "Following the Report in the Obkom" noted the raykom's miscalculations in personnel selection and assignment and shortcomings in the work of the

primary party organizations. The party organization of the "Udarnik" Kolkhoz was criticized, inter alia. And? Party committee meetings here are held irregularly, as before. The most recent was on 25 October. The milk yields and livestock weight gains are low, but the party committee has not investigated the reasons for this. Even at the closest farmstead, 300 paces from the kolkhoz board, people had not seen Party Committee Secretary V. Radygin once, and when he went with us, he was not recognized there....

These and other facts should seemingly have been revealed by the obkom workers who had visited the rayon and prepared the question on the PRAVDA article for discussion at the obkom bureau session. They were not noticed. They formed meeting presidiums, were "taken aback" at an enlarged aktiv bureau session, looked over the measures and left, considering their mission fulfilled. As we can see, practically no trace of their trips was left in the life of the party organization.

The style of work of the Nolinskiy Raykom is largely typical of the oblast. The Kumenskiy raykom formulates measures one after another and adopts duplicative decisions. A recent bureau session alone examined more than two dozen questions. Their titles speak for themselves: "Pork Production on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in 1983," "The Urgent Period for the Delivery of Organic Fertilizer," "Measures for Meliorative Construction".... In their content the questions are reminiscent more of a meeting of an economic planning organization than a party committee. In substituting for the rayispolkom and the agricultural authorities the raykom prescribes in detail when fertilizer should be delivered to the fields and in what volume, within what period equipment should be repaired and what should be sown when and by whom.

The adopted decisions are monitored inadequately. And how could this be better if, for example, L. Golovko, instructor of the organizational department, has 31 decrees to monitor? They lie in the safe, and when he gets a minute to spare, he calls this organization or the other, obtains information and makes notes, thereby verifying fulfillment.

The Kirovskiy Gorkom is also guilty of excessive memoranda-writing.

"The agenda of bureau sessions is often amended while they are taking place even," V. Shishkina, chief of the general department, said, addressing a party meeting of the gorkom staff. "At one bureau session just as many questions were introduced additionally to the eight basic questions."

Of course, it is difficult, given such an approach, to thoroughly investigate the essence of a problem and outline effective measures to remove the miscalculations. And it is not fortuitous that from year to year the documents record identical shortcomings. The gorkom workers also complain that they are snowed under by the collection of various information and for this reason rarely visit the localities and the party organizations. They sometimes engage in untypical functions: knock out cars, cement, ferroconcrete....

A paper cult has become firmly established in the obkom also. The preparation of decisions here has, it may be said, been put on a production line basis.

Last year they were sent to the gorkoms and raykoms almost every other day--an average of 150 obkom decrees were sent altogether. It cannot be said that this stream of paper is exerting any appreciable influence on the state of affairs in the rayons. Judge for yourselves: for example, in Yur'yanskiy Rayon the cereals' yield has declined in recent years and for many years has not been above 8 quintals. There was a decline of approximately 8,000 head of cattle and more than 7,000 hogs in the last 5-year plan and the 2 years of the current plant in the rayon.

More than one decision was adopted to raise the level of leadership of agriculture and improve personnel selection. However, there have as yet been no marked improvements in this matter. Some 387 kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors were replaced in the oblast in the last 5 years (approximately 17 percent annually).

The paper style of work is conducive to formalism. Last year the obkom received 13,400 various documents, 10,200 of which were reports and information. These papers literally hypnotize some workers. While not probing their content particularly, they file them tidily away, place them in safes and put them on card indexes. A semblance of work and a semblance of efficiency are observed. But if one reads these papers.... Here we have a decree on the practice of the preparation and holding of Tuzhinskiy Raykom plenums and bureau sessions. By a resolution of the obkom first secretary it has only just been removed from supervision. Removed, consequently, fulfilled.

"Yes, it has been fulfilled," A. Dudin, chief of the organizational-party work department, confirms.

What were the characteristic shortcomings noted in the resolution? The raykom frequently substitutes for the economic planners, analyzes the activity of the primary party organizations inadequately and does not disclose their work style. In the reports and debates criticism amounts to an enumeration of shortcomings. Taking the floor, the speakers render account of themselves, and there is no criticism of the raykom. Positive experience is poorly collated, some decrees are general ones, supervision and the verification of fulfillment are lacking....

Thus Tuzhinskiy Raykom plenums and bureau sessions were held 2 years ago. And now? We look at the material of the last four plenums. No, we do not find any changes. As before, the reports lack an analysis of the work of the primary party organizations, and instead of this, figures and more figures are adduced. For example, the plenum which examined the primary party organizations' tasks for an improvement in capital construction, the report of the raykom second secretary and the verification part of the decree fail altogether to deal with the work of the primary party organizations. Nor did Raykom First Secretary I. Sedykh, who spoke at the plenum, mention them once. On the other hand, an instruction was given the leadership of a mobile mechanized column straight off on how many kilometers of road to asphalt, and it was proposed that the raykom second secretary and rayispolkom chairman draw up the appropriate plan-pledges for the construction and installation organizations for the period through 1985.

A. Podlevskikh, head of the obkom construction department, attended the plenum. Did he put the raykom first secretary right, did he remind him that he had been roundly criticized in the obkom for such a style of work? No, he did not. He also used the plenum platform for the on-the-spot "pumping up" of the construction workers.

Other plenary sessions of the raykom were held in such a spirit also. Not a single critical remark was expressed at them addressed to the bureau, the secretaries, the department chiefs and the raykom as a whole. The speakers rose to render account of their work or request a "bolt" or "nut" from this organization or the other.

None of this is, I believe, fortuitous. After all, even at the obkom plenums which were held last year, for example, there were virtually no remarks addressed to the obkom. On the surface, in the report, there was criticism, but not in the speeches. Total felicity, although, as already mentioned, things in the oblast are far from being the best. But even when certain comrades came out with critical observations, there was not a proper response to them. Thus Yu. Derevskoy, first secretary of the Kirovskiy Gorkom, said at a plenum that it was necessary that the obkom very seriously raise the level of personnel discipline, teach it a party approach to the solution of questions and increase exactingness and supervision of fulfillment. The following example was cited. The "Kirovstroymaterialy" Association is operating unsatisfactorily. The city's long-term water supply is in a poor state, and the Orlovskaya continuous system is not being introduced, although corresponding obkom and obispolkom decrees have been adopted on these and other questions. However, due supervision and exactingness is lacking. And the situation is not improving.

"What was the party committee's attitude toward the criticism?" we inquired of Yu. Derevskoy.

"I do not know," he answered. "In any event, there have been no changes."

Nor could there have been for this reproach was not even made a part of the measures for the realization of the critical observations and proposals expressed at the party committee plenum....

Let us return to the obkom's reply to PRAVDA's editorial office. It said that it had been decided to discuss the article at party meetings of the obkom, gorkom and raykom staffs. We asked V. Babintsev, secretary of the primary party organization of the obkom staff: "Was there such a meeting?" No, it turns out. Nor in Nolinsk and Kumeny. And it was only when the obkom learned what the correspondent was inquiring about that meetings hastily came to be held.

"We will reorganize ourselves and change the style of work," Obkom First Secretary I. Bespalov told us.

Yes, because failing this, to judge by everything, they will not be able to cope.

8850
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NATIONAL

COMPILATION OF SOVIET LEGAL CODE DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 2, Jan 83 (signed to press 30 Dec 82)
pp 1-4

[Article by I. Samoshchenko, USSR deputy minister of justice, doctor of jurisprudence, professor: "An Important Stage in the Improvement of Soviet Legislation"]

[Text] The completion of the publication of the All-Union Code of Laws of the USSR was examined at the 26th Congress of the party as one of the primary directions in the work on the further improvement of Soviet legislation. And for this, all foundations do exist.

The preparation, publication and systematic updating of the laws of the Soviet state raise a number of theoretical and practical questions in relation to the law-creating and, above all, the legislative activity both of the USSR and the union republics.

It must be noted that the codes of law known to history were established by special laws, were by themselves declared to be laws, were put into operation as laws as of a certain date, and sometimes had positive legal force, but practically were the result of the incorporation of legislation. In the process of their preparation, no special law-creating work, especially codification work, was carried out, as a rule, but the imparting of legal force to them had the significance of new law-creation only in regard to the approval of the act of ratification of the code of laws, of various kinds of editorial and technical updating of the text of the laws, the elimination of archaisms, repetitions, tedious passages, etc.

The USSR Code of Laws and the codes of laws of the union republics, by contrast, have the external appearance of a purely incorporative systematic collection of legislation, but in fact their creation is the result of considerable law-creating work. It is not difficult to become convinced of this.

The fundamental acts defining the nature and peculiarities of the Code of Laws of the Soviet state are the joint decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers of 2 September 1976, "On the Preparation and Publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR" and "Questions of the Code of Laws of the USSR" of 23 March 1978. From them it follows that the Code of Laws of the Soviet State consists of the Code

of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics and is constructed as a Code (collection) of acts, and not as a single law, or a "codex of codices". The Code of Laws of the USSR is an official publication of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. A decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 23 March 1978, ratifies the scheme and the basic principles of the formation of the materials of the Code of Laws of the USSR, as well as the plan for the preparation and publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the enumeration of the acts which are subject to elaboration and inclusion in it. Analogous acts concerning the codes of laws of the union republics are published in each one of them.

The creation of the Code of Laws of the USSR goes beyond the confines of improving only the forms of legislation. In so doing, the task of also improving the content of legislation is solved, as well as its further codification and the consolidation of acts, which substantially corrects the concept of the Code as a collection of laws of the incorporative type, although it will be such in the final analysis since already existing acts make up its basic content and all necessary codification, consolidated and new acts will be adopted in the usual manner and only then included in the Code. But it is precisely to this end in contrast to all other codes and "ordinary" systematic collections of legislation that in the very process of its preparation a great deal of law-creating work is being done, which is aimed at the inclusion of changes in legislation. And this puts a special imprint on the entire work on the Code of Laws of the USSR and becomes the main element in it.

The Code of Laws of the USSR is an official publication. But since in its preparation all necessary changes legislation are implemented in the process of the ordinary procedure of the creation of statute law, some parts of the Code do not need ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet or by other legislative organs. We are talking only about a review of the prepared parts of the Code by these organs for purposes of expressing their opinion about the completeness of the prepared parts, the correctness of the arrangement of the appropriate acts, the preciseness of their formalization and their treatment and approval. The approval of the prepared parts of the codes of laws of the union republics by the Presidia of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the corresponding republics have analogous legal significance. However, if the code is published in two languages and part of the acts inserted in it has not been previously published officially in one of these languages, approval will signify the conferring of authenticity on the translation and the acknowledgment of the text of the act in this language as equivalent to the text in the language in which it was originally adopted.

The proclamation of the Code of Laws of the USSR as an official publication signifies that it is declared and acknowledged as a source of official publication (more precisely--republication) of legislation, along with those available previously--VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY SOVETA MINISTROV, etc.

Consequently, a citation to the source of the original publication of an act and to the Code of Laws of the USSR are equally valid. It must be noted that in a

part of the terms and names there will, undoubtedly, be discrepancies between the texts of the decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers inserted in the Code and the texts published earlier in the SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY SSSR. It is necessary always to remember this when such acts are applied and to make use of the text that is found in the Code of Laws of the USSR. Thus, although this is legally not secured and the Code of Laws of the USSR is not given positive legal force, in actual fact it is given priority over the SOBRANIYA POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR, which have been published prior to the becoming effective of the USSR Constitution and the Law on the USSR Council of Ministers, but only in part of the acts (their parts) which are inserted in the Code, and only with respect to the terms and names contained in them that diverge from those which are found in the USSR Constitution and the Law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The basic features of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics that have been noted make it possible to better understand that their preparation is one of the ways of improving legislation during the present stage.

What are the basic forms of work on the creation of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics which make it possible to solve this task? In general this is the law-creating activity which has received some specific directions.

The main historical fact which since 1977 has exerted and exerts the decisive influence on the development of law-creating activity in our state consists, in particular, of the fact that the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics are being prepared after the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics. In conformity with the fundamental principles of the formation of the materials of the Code of Laws of the USSR, its preparation must be carried out with regard to the USSR Constitution, and in the course of this process--in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress--drafts of the codification, consolidation and new acts must be developed for the purpose of the further development and improvement of legislation, the elimination of the plurality of acts dealing with the same questions and the filling of gaps in legal regulation; in the formation of the materials of the Code of Laws for the improvement of the acts inserted in it, drafts of the decrees [ukazy] of the USSR Supreme Soviet and normative decrees [postanovleniya] of the USSR Council of Ministers are being prepared on the inclusion of changes and additions in them, on bringing them into conformity with the USSR Constitution and the most recent legislation, on the amalgamation of uncoordinated norms, etc. An analogous practice developed also in the course of the formation of the republic codes.

The updating of legislation on the basis of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics--that is the chief task of law-creation in the preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics. This is manifested especially distinctly, naturally, in the preparation of acts whose publication is envisaged by special plans of work in regard to bringing the legislation of the USSR and the union republics into conformity with the new constitutions.

The new laws and other legislative acts adopted in accordance with the plan of work to bring the legislation in conformity with the USSR Constitution are aimed at the further expansion and deepening of socialist democracy. In them the legal situation is more precisely regulated, as well as the competence and procedure of the activity of many supreme and local organs of the Soviet state, and the legal foundations of the participation of the citizens in the administration of state and public affairs, as well as the guarantees of their rights and freedoms, are expanded. Questions of the preservation of the environment have been legislatively regulated, and a new contribution has been made in the struggle of our state for a strong international law and order. The legislative acts now being worked out on the procedure for the holding of a nationwide vote (referendum), the court appeal of the actions of responsible officials which have been committed in excess of their authority and have infringed on the rights of citizens, and on the rights of work collectives, will make their contribution to the steadfast realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the citizens and public organizations.

But this does not exhaust the work in regard to the improvement of legislation in the course of the preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics. This is only the first, the most important, but by far not the only step in this direction.

The fact is that the list of acts subject to elaboration and inclusion in the Code of Laws of the USSR, approved by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 23 March 1978, along with the drafts of 22 laws and other legislative acts being developed in connection with bringing the legislation of the USSR in conformity with the USSR Constitution, includes the preparation of another 85 draft acts. At the present time, 54 of them have been adopted. Among them are the Law on the Legal Position of Foreign Citizens in the USSR, the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the working conditions of workers employed in the timber industry and in forestry, on administrative responsibility for the violation of legislation on minerals, on state duty etc. and the decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers on benefits to invalids from childhood, on the procedure for the transfer of buildings and installations to enterprises, institutions and organizations, on the procedure for the conduct of state attestation of the quality of industrial production, etc.

Work is also continuing on the other acts envisaged by this list. Among them are many acts whose adoption will be an important contribution to the fulfillment of the primary directions in the perfection of our legislation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress--the management of the national economy, in particular, the realization of the Food Program of the country. We are talking, for example, about the decisions of the USSR Government about the organization of the material-technical supply of the national economy, the work in regard to standardization, the regulations for crediting construction, calculations in the national economy, the supply of agriculture with technology, equipment and spare parts, on pedigree work in animal husbandry, and others.

The adoption of acts envisaged by the lists will be conducive to the improvement of Soviet legislation, to bringing it in conformity with the new level of

social relations, the filling of existing gaps, the elimination of contradictions and discrepancies, the elimination of unnecessary multiplicity of acts, the abolition of obsolete provisions, etc. For example, in connection with the ratification of only 4 acts from among those mentioned above 31 acts of union legislation were abolished entirely and 30--partially. All in all, between 1977 and December 1982, 647 acts were entirely, and 705 acts were partially abolished in connection with the preparation of new and the updating of existing acts which are being inserted in the Code of Laws of the USSR.

But this also does not exhaust the improvement of legislation in the process of the preparation of the Code of Laws. Of great significance are the draft acts being prepared on the instructions of the Commission for the Publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR, with the aid of which the unification of uncoordinated norms is being realized, as well as the inclusion of changes and additions in existing acts, etc. For example, in connection with the preparation of the first part of the Code of Laws of the USSR, the commission for its publication charged the USSR Ministry of Justice, as well as other departments, to prepare proposals in regard to the inclusion of changes and additions in the legislative acts and decisions of the USSR Government or to develop draft acts in regard to more than 10 questions (subjects).

Acts have been adopted which have to do with the inclusion of changes and the amalgamation of them on questions concerning Lenin and State Prizes for work in the sphere of science, technology, literature and art, concerning international Lenin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations", concerning the state emblem of the USSR, concerning the state flag of the USSR, concerning the naming and renaming of administrative-territorial units, physical-geographic and other objects, as well as the conferment on them of the names of state and public figures, concerning the reimbursement to deputies of expenditures incurred in the fulfillment of deputy duties, concerning the material-technical base of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and concerning holidays and commemoration days.

As a rule, these acts are aimed toward the elimination of obsolete terms, names, price scales, etc., at the amalgamation of them with respect to one question into larger ones, at the inclusion of changes with regard to the latest legislation, etc. As a result of this work, integral acts have also appeared which did not exist in our legislation (for example, the Decree on the State Emblem of the USSR), some questions are decided anew (for example, colored depictions of the state emblem and the state flag of the USSR have been approved) or in a new fashion (for example, about the scale of reimbursement to deputies of expenditures incurred in connection with the fulfillment of deputy duties).

Finally, the formation of the materials of one part or another and of chapters of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of the union republics is conducive to the acceleration of the work in regard to bringing legislation in conformity with the USSR Constitution and with other more recent acts. As a striking example of this we might cite the work on bringing the legislation on the highest levels of excellence, orders, medals, and honorary titles of the USSR, which is being included in the first part of the Code, in conformity with the General Provision Concerning Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR.

The available information regarding the preparation of the first parts of the codes of the laws of some of the union republics also testify to a significant updating of legislation.

It goes without saying that the volume of law-creating work in the course of the preparation of the materials of the various parts of the Code of Laws of the USSR, as well as the republic codes of laws, cannot be identical. This depends on many factors, above all on the state of the legislation itself and its conformity to the level of social relations and the tasks being solved by the society. But not solely. In the course of the work on the Code, "layers" of legislative material come to light whose improvement in the course of its preparation turns out to be difficult. In this case we must proceed so as not to include a certain type of act in the Code for the time being, but to undertake work on their improvement on the basis of a regular plan of law-drafting work.

The preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR sets the task of improving also the legislation which does not enter into it. These acts must be cleansed of everything which is not actually effective, what remains must be reduced to easily visible classes, and the account of this material and the information about it must be established through the scientific center of legal information at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation. We cannot have a situation in which legislation that is inserted in the Code of Laws is improved, but the other remains in a state of disarray. This can only bring harm to the cause of socialist legality.

The preparation and publication of the Code of Laws of the Soviet state and the improvement of our legislation in the process of this work and after its completion is one of the ways of increasing the social effectiveness of our legislation and its effectiveness in the achievement of the goals of the party and the people.

Soviet scholars, especially legal scholars, in particular of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation and the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are making a great contribution to this state work.

Organizing the scholars of the entire country, these scientific collectives are doing everything so as to guarantee the preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR and the codes of laws of the union republics within the established time periods and at a high level. In accordance with the practice that has become established, they take part without fail in all stages of the work--from the composition of the draft of the list of acts subject to inclusion in one part or another to the review of the lay-out sheet of the prepared part at a session of the Commission for the Publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR.

The successful fulfillment of the task of the completion of the work on the creation of a Code of Laws of the USSR and codes of laws of the union republics, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, is the duty both of practical workers and of the legal scholars of the country.

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NATIONAL

PREWRITTEN PARTY MEETING SPEECHES REDUCE VALUE OF DISCUSSIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 83 (signed to press
5 Mar 83) P 58

[Article by CPSU member A. Kolchanov, Korenovskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray:
"Edited Speeches"]

[Text] Our party organization of Berezanskoye Experimental Seed Growing Farm has on its roles 226 party members. The party committee regularly holds party meetings, and each time, and this has become a "tradition," approximately 10 speakers prepare their speeches ahead of time. In the course of the meeting, 5-6 party members speak, and with this the discussions end. I am not concerned about this aspect of tradition, but I am concerned about the fact that our communists read their speeches at the meetings from previously prepared texts without knowing what will be contained in the report at the meeting. And although they bring up problems and disclose defects, the reasons giving rise to them are practically never mentioned, nor do these speeches contain a businesslike personal criticism of the management personnel of the farm.

I do not know how it is in other shop organizations, but this formalism has penetrated our administrative one. Such prior organization in the preparation and holding of party meetings has a negative effect on the overall results of the work of our party organization and reduces responsibility for the entrusted task.

I am deeply convinced that it is not the number of prepared speakers that determines the success of a meeting but rather how they are prepared and whether they can with their speeches rouse those present and involve them in a business-like discussion of the raised questions. At a party meeting, it is necessary to discuss deeply and seriously important questions.

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NATIONAL

LENIN'S LAST IDEAS ON PARTY LEADERSHIP RECALLED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 1 Mar 83)
pp 36-48

[Article by N. N. Maslov: "Leninism--Revolutionary Banner of Our Era: Historic Importance of Lenin's Last Articles and Letters"]

[Excerpts] If one were to attempt to bring together the problems of building a new socialist society as posed by V. I. Lenin in his last articles and letters, from the broadest to the more concrete ones, the sequence of these problems would appear approximately as follows:

--Development of the world revolutionary process including the awakening of eastern nations oppressed by imperialism, and in this connection the prospects for development of world revolution and a final victory of socialism;

--Soviet Russia's existence in imperialist encirclement and the preservation of peace needed for building socialism and assuring total victory of socialism in the USSR;

--An elevation of the Communist Party's role and of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee's stability and authority, preservation of party unity, reinforcement of the unity of party and people, improvement in the party's work of directing the building of socialism, and development of a work style combining revolutionary sweep with efficiency and a check of execution;

--Reinforcement and development of the alliance of the working class and peasantry under the direction of the working class as the social base for the state of a dictatorship of the proletariat, and consolidation of Soviet authority;

--Formation of the USSR, the conduct of measures assuring equality of USSR nations and nationalities in fact, and a struggle against great-power chauvinism and local nationalism;

--Industrialization and electrification of the USSR's national economy;

--Inclusion of peasants in the building of socialism, and the transformation of the small peasant farm on the basis of cooperation;

- Accomplishment of a cultural revolution;
- Improvement of the Soviet state apparatus on the basis of its cut-back, reduction in cost, bringing it closer to the masses, overcoming elements of bureaucratism and red tape in work and introduction of a scientific organization of labor;
- Formation of a joint TsKK-RKI [Central Auditing Commission-Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate] entity as a condition and means for improving the state apparatus;
- Reinforcing the planning principle in economic construction and conferring legislative functions on Gosplan;
- Personnel make-up of managing entities and consideration for personal qualities of workers in implementing personnel policy.

All these matters, both major ones and the more particular but no less important ones, are interrelated firmly and closely in Lenin's last works. He returns to many of them several times in his articles and letters, examining them in various aspects and from different standpoints. The tone and character with which these matters are presented also differ: The articles contain more theoretical considerations and substantiations for the measures recommended; letters not intended for publication pose the issues more concretely and sharply and include characteristics of managers and suggestions on the placement of cadres.

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6904
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NATIONAL

SHAKHNAZAROV ON IMPORTANCE OF MARXISM IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 May 83 p 3

[Article by G. Shakhnazarov: "A Man For All Times"]

[Text] History knows many outstanding philosophers and scientists whose ideas and discoveries, like guiding stars, have led mankind in his arduous ascent to the pinnacles of progress. But the personalities of Karl Marx, his friend and associate Friedrich Engels and the continuer of their cause, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, rise up even among the titans of thought and action. The founders of scientific socialism are rightly called the architects of the new world. No one was able as profoundly as they to comprehend the mechanism of social life, reveal the objective requirements of its development and express the cherished aspirations and hopes of the people's masses. No theory other than Marxism-Leninism was capable of opening before people the curtain of the future, converting abstract ideals into real goals and pointing out the paths of struggle for their achievement.

What explains the permanent popularity of Marxist-Leninist teaching and why as distinct from many other theories of social development which have disappeared without trace does it continue from decade to decade to increase its influence on the course of world events? The reason for this is that the Marxist-Leninist dialectical method serves as a powerful instrument of the cognition and transformation of the world in the interests of the working people.

What may be termed the prognostic force of Marxism-Leninism is a consequence of three of its great discoveries.

These are, first, the idea of the rule-governed nature of the development of society, which occurs as a result of a change of socioeconomic formations.

Second, the thought that the spring of the historical process is the development of the production forces engendering the need for new production relations or a new economic basis of society and the political-ideological superstructure corresponding thereto.

And the third proposition: the driving force of social progress is class struggle, which under capitalism inevitably leads to a socialist revolution headed by the working class.

The "Communist Party Manifesto," which for the first time set forth the Marxist concept of the reorganization of the world, marked a revolution in the social consciousness and the conversion of socialism from utopia to a science. The main idea of this remarkable work consisted of the fact that socialism is not simply a command of commonsense and not only the age-old dream of a better life but a natural result of the historical process rooted in the objective regularities of social life.

Any theory receives a certificate of genuine scientific method only when its suppositions are corroborated by social practice. All modern reality confirms the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism. The road opened in October 1917 is now being traveled by a large number of countries, which constitute the world socialist system. A group of countries of a socialist orientation has emerged. Progressive detachments of the workers movement in the imperialist states are operating under the Marxist-Leninist banner. Revolutionary-democratic currents in many Asian, African and Latin American countries are adopting this feature or the other of scientific-socialist ideology. If it were possible to conduct a universal sociological poll, so to speak, its result would be straightforward: the overwhelming majority of mankind sees no other prospect today than socialism. And how can we fail to recall here Marx's words that an idea which takes possession of the masses becomes a material force!

But it is not simply a matter of the quantitative preponderance of the supporters of society's reorganization on the basis of just socialist principles. The increasingly exacerbating general crisis of capitalism serves as no less important testimony to the soundness of Marxist-Leninist teaching. This objective process is by no means of a spontaneous nature, it is largely stimulated by the experience of real socialism. Inspired by the example of the motherland of October, the international working class has waged and continues to wage a persistent struggle for the satisfaction of such urgent demands as the right to work, social insurance, free education and health care, participation in the running of enterprises and the affairs of state, socialization of the means of production and the planned development of the economy. In spite of the demagogic of bourgeois ideologists, it is not capitalism but socialism which has borne aloft the banner of human rights and which is the primary source of all the achievements on the path of social progress.

In just the same way it is socialism which is the primary source of the fundamental changes throughout the system of international relations. Nations' right to self-determination, the equal right of all states, big and small, to participate in the settlement of world affairs, the demand for political independence and equivalent economic exchange, the principles of peaceful coexistence and the condemnation of militarism, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism--the struggle for these goals was waged by the young Soviet republic from the first days of its existence. And the victory over fascism, to which our country made the decisive contribution, ensured universal recognition of these progressive principles and rules of international law.

Thus the ideas of socialism directly or indirectly permeate the flesh and blood of all modern society and are exerting an increasingly dominant influence on its development. All the more absurd against this historical background appear

the assertions of our class enemies that "communism is at a standstill," "the socialist experiment has failed" and so forth. This is how President Reagan reasons, endeavoring to raise spirits in the ranks of conservative and reactionary forces and lead his anticommunist host in a new crusade. This cannot be called anything other than political blindness. And there is nothing new here. In all revolutionary eras the classes which were fated to depart from the historical arena pronounced through their ideologists an anathema on everything new and attempted to assure themselves and their supporters that not all was lost, that their retreat was temporary and that they would have the last word.

In today's acute struggle for the future particular significance is attached to the teaching and policy which are capable of helping mankind solve the most complex problems which have confronted him at the frontier of the second and third millennia. Among these are such urgent requirements as overcoming starvation, poverty and lawlessness, from which huge masses of people suffer, liquidation of the gap between the economically developed and underdeveloped countries and the salvation of the natural environment of man's habitat. In attempting to find prescriptions for a solution of these problems theoreticians of the bourgeois camp are putting all their hopes in the new miracles which will be created by the further development of the scientific-technical revolution. But the invariable orientation toward the preservation of the prevailing practices under capitalism of man's oppression of man and nations' oppression of nations deprives their plans of any chance of success.

The progress of a nation and technology will not of itself ensure the surmounting of obstacles in the way toward a better future. What is needed for this is a fundamental revolution in social relations and their consistent reorganization on the basis of the principles of socialism. Only on this basis is it possible to use the mighty natural forces released by modern science for the good of the peoples. And, furthermore, global problems may be resolved only by the joint efforts of all mankind. The slogan of proletarian internationalism proclaimed by Marx thus acquires worldwide meaning, and the hope of a bright future is linked with it more than ever.

Recently the international atmosphere has been seriously inflamed as a result of the increase in aggressive trends in the policy of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States. Throwing aside the achievements of detente, Washington has set a course toward accelerated militarization, a nuclear arms race and the suppression of liberation movements by force. President Reagan's anticommunist approach has in practice developed into a campaign against peace.

The humanistic nature of our ideology and our social system is manifested particularly forcefully in this disturbing situation. The Soviet Union and the socialist community states are employing all their might and political influence in the name of preventing nuclear carnage. Socialism is inseparable from peace, just as it is inseparable from democracy and human rights.

The year of 1983 has been given the evocative name of "Marx's year". In paying a tribute of gratitude and acknowledgement to the memory of the founder of scientific socialism, our people are evaluating the fruits of their labor on

the building of a new society and what has passed under the leadership of the party on their merits. Fully in accordance with Marx's behest and interpreting their entire activity critically, the communists are concentrating attention on the unsolved problems and seeking efficient means of further confident advance toward the communist goals. And in this indefatigable creative quest our wise counselor and mentor remains Karl Marx--a man for all times.

8850
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NATIONAL

PROBLEMS IN INTRODUCING TEAM CONTRACT REVIEWED

PM131424 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by P. Nikitin, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent for Kursk and Belgorod Oblasts: "The Collective Contract in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] What can be done to ensure that workers in agriculture strictly observe the policy of economy and that everybody on kolkhozes works with interest, conscientiously, and in an innovative fashion? "These complex questions can be solved only on the basis of financial autonomy," Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Yakovlevich Gorin says confidently.

He convincingly argues the advantages of financial autonomy using examples from his own kolkhoz. All land there--a total of 17,000 hectares--has been assigned to nonregulated links. Their performance can be judged by the link headed by A. Kolesnik. This spring it sowed the early spring crops in the shortest possible time. And sowing times and high quality are the guarantee of a good harvest. Each of the link's machine operators produces R47,000-worth of output per year.

In the Kuban the collective contract emerged in the spring of 1958 in the collective of Hero of Socialist Labor V. Ya. Pervitskiy, the well-known machine operator. His link adopted a pledge to obtain a specified quantity of output and the farm leaders, at the machine operators' request, allocated them land and machinery and pledged in their turn to settle up with them at the end of the year on the basis of the end result--the harvest. I think that today the essence of the significance of this step is clear to all. The old system of piece-rate labor remuneration, whereby a machine operator received wages depending on how he fulfilled the norms in particular intermediate operations--sowing, plowing, crop tending, and so on--began to crumble. The higher the percentage fulfillment of the norms, the bigger the wage.

The "nonregulated link method" did away with the problem of "advantageous" and "disadvantageous" operations. It instilled a desire to work not for "high inputs" but for "high outputs"--honestly and conscientiously. Its advantages are self-evident. At the same time, the new form of labor organization made the highest demands on the organization of agricultural production itself. It did not pardon mistakes and laxity. A nonregulated link will not carry out rash instructions without a murmur as before, it will not pay out

of its own pocket for a kolkhoz chairman's inability or unwillingness to use the resources available to him intelligently and in a timely fashion. The collective contract could not exist where the old principles of leadership were applied.

Does everybody understand this now? It would appear that the answer is: No. I would cite, in particular, the way in which the team contract method was introduced in Kursk Oblast. There, they turned it in many respects into a routine campaign, and began to implant it without having made the necessary psychological and organizational preparations and--which is most important--without having understood the essence of this important matter: namely the fact that it demands a fundamental restructuring of the work of agricultural organs and party committees. As a result, links were formed there and fell apart, then were formed again and fell apart again.

The collective contract will not produce high results if formalism and petty tutelage survive in production management methods and if the initiative and independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes ad hamstreung.

A. Kolesnik's financially autonomous link, I was told, nearly fell apart during its first spring. The agricultural department specialists, out of inexperience, allocated barley, sugar beets, and peas to the financially autonomous collective. All these crops have to be sown in early spring. And the gap between the sowing of sugar beets and the grain crops must not exceed 3 days, otherwise you will be left without a harvest. Kolesnik's link, which numbers 15 people, was faced with a practically impossible task: How to prepare and sow 740 hectares with barley, sugar beets, and peas within the optimum agronomic deadlines? This shows what a subtle and complex matter the collective contract is. And now imagine that a kolkhoz which has switched over to the new form of labor organization gets directives handed down from the rayon center detailing everything from A to Z: the types of crops and even the structure of the sown area. How can the team contract take root in such conditions?

In real life, naturally, everything is more complicated, in real life quite often people automatically reach for the telephone: "Hey you, 'Progress,' why aren't you laying the rye in swathes? It's too early? We will probably summon you to the bureau tomorrow to explain yourself." Adherence to administrative methods of leadership, it would appear, largely stems from an inability to focus efforts where they are needed, from an inability to work specifically and objectively, and also from a desire to have a finger in every pie. True, kolkhozes too are in no hurry at times, they don't break their necks, as the saying goes, to acquire independence. Because independence goes hand in hand with high responsibility. And if you suddenly find yourself without a harvest there will be no one to blame except yourself, you will no longer be able to plead that you were only fulfilling somebody else's instructions. To work in the old way, when your participation in the process was not your personal responsibility, means for some people to work without a care.

We still have to rethink a great deal and discard much that is superfluous and obsolete. And it is precisely such a thoughtful approach which is becoming the norm in introducing the collective contract in Belgorod Oblast. It is increasingly rarely that I see inspectors in the fields there and increasingly frequently that I come across scientists and specialists on farms and in teams engaged in discussion with machine operators. More and more farms, having been granted the right to solve the most complex questions themselves, are boldly embarking on the realization of their plans. The current discussion of the draft law on labor collectives shows how actively rural workers support the new forms of production management. And party committees are actively helping them to overcome the inertia of old methods of working.

Understandably, this process is not painless. I have in front of me the minutes of a Belgorodskiy party raykom session which discussed a conflict between the financially autonomous link headed by Ye. Rygin and the leadership of the Dubovoye Sovkhoz. The fields of the financially autonomous link were ruined by drought and so its overall earnings were smaller than those of people working in the old way, on a piece-rate basis. The party raykom bureau came out resolutely in support of the financially autonomous link, assessed the leadership's stance as backward thinking and as an undervaluation of the collective contrast system and recommended that the link receive additional payments from funds allocated to the sovkhoz by the State Insurance Main Administration.

The systematic and purposeful work of Belgorod Oblast party committees in introducing the collective contrast system is also reflected in the statistics. In 1980 there were 54 nonregulated links, the following year there were 278, and last year there were already 500 links. This spring 746 financially autonomous collectives were working in the oblast's fields, 60 percent of arable land being assigned to them.

There is a belief that people in financially autonomous links work without days off and excessively hard. This is not so. But they know how to put time and effort to good use. And there is actually more free time for rest and leisure than there was before the collective contract links were set up. This is because the scientific labor organization and the new system have revealed reserves which bring success to the common cause and are useful and advantageous from the viewpoint of personal interests.

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NATIONAL

BETTER COORDINATION FOR ATHEIST TRAINING URGED

Moscow PARTINAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 83 (signed to press 5 Mar 83)
pp 42-43

[Article by G. Simonov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Training of Ideological Cadres"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political Educational Work" points out that it is necessary "to develop and carry out concrete measures for the strengthening of atheistic education. To increase the responsibility of communists and komsomols in the struggle against religious prejudices."

An important direction in the fulfillment of these directives is the training of highly skilled cadres of atheists, which is to be done by our university, created under the Moskvoretskiy Party Raykom of the city of Moscow. Organizers of atheistic work, atheist agitators of enterprises and institutions, instructors from VUZ's and other categories of the ideological aktiv study at the university. Last school year, its course was attended by 72 persons.

The subject matter of the given lectures and the courses are aimed not at the distant past but rather at the position of religion and the church in the contemporary world. Questions are raised and illumined at the lectures and seminars from the standpoint of the present day and on the basis of current material so that the acquired knowledge serves as a guide in practice for the solution of practical questions of atheistic education among labor collectives.

Studied topics include--"Leninist Principles of Attitude Toward Religion and Their Employment Under Contemporary Conditions," "Atheistic Education in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political Educational Work," "A Scientific Understanding of the Nature of Religion. Religion as a Social Phenomenon," "Fundamental Religious Dogmas and Directions," "Religious Sects, Their Dogmas and Propagating Activity," "A Critical Analysis of Contemporary Religious Morality," "Special Features of the Struggle Between the Religious and Scientific Viewpoints Under Contemporary Conditions," "Atheistic Education of Children in the Family and at School," "Forms and Methods of Scientific Atheistic Work Among Labor Collectives" and others.

In addition to lectures, the university holds scientific-practical conferences, and reviews and reports of students are heard which they later present to labor collectives. Thus, after approval of the reports, G.A. Sadovnikov from the party organization of Goznak Main Administration and S.F. Mart'yanov, a docent from Moscow Institute of Light-Industry Technology, presented them to collectives. The substantive reports students S.M. Konichev on the topic "Scientific-Technical Progress and the Psychology of the Believer" and L.S. Odintseva "On the Meaning of Soviet Socialist Rituals in Atheistic Education" were discussed.

L.V. Nagornaya, a student at the university of atheism and instructor at the radio-engineering tekhnikum, presented on the basis of concrete materials a substantive report on the topic "Experience of Organizing and Conducting Atheistic Education in a Youth Collective." She described in detail how study at the university of atheism helped her to organize atheistic education of young students at the tekhnikum.

A council of atheists was created at the tekhnikum, which engages in various atheistic work. It publishes a newspaper called ATEIST, helps students to prepare surveys of atheistic literature in courses, to select material for atheistic quizzes and to conduct them in groups. Students write reports on atheistic and scientific topics. Atheistic evenings are successfully held. Here fallacious views on the phenomena of nature are unmasked, and physical and chemical experiments are demonstrated, disclosing the secrets of nature and the origin of various religious prejudices. Collective viewings of atheistic films are arranged. Work is also done on an individual basis with students. Students study a procedure of selection and showing of atheistic motion-picture films among labor collectives. The showing of motion-picture films strengthens the oral argumentation of atheistic lectures and reports and increases the attention and interest of people in regard to atheistic education and the struggle against religious vestiges.

The positive results obtained in the work of the university of scientific atheism are due to the fact that this work, as all atheistic work in the rayon, is given much attention by the party raykom. These questions are examined at the raykom bureau. A special conference-seminar of secretaries of party organizations and their deputies for ideological questions was held. At it, practical measures were discussed for strengthening of atheistic education among the rayon's labor collectives. At primary party organizations, there have been created and function councils for scientific-atheistic propaganda. Their work is coordinated by the Council for Scientific Atheism under the CPSU Rayon Committee. Its membership includes VUZ scientists, heads of the department of culture of the rayon ispolkom, the rayon department of health care, the rayon department of public education, party committees of large enterprises and the komsomol raykom.

It should be pointed out that defects exist in the work of the university of atheism, especially in the recruiting of its students. Certain party organizations display elements of formalism in the selection of students for the university. And following their graduation from the university, these cadres are poorly used in active atheistic work among labor collectives.

One defect is that there are few teachers among the students of the rayon university. As a first priority, students should not just be simply trained in the schools in the spirit of a scientific point of view, they should be trained to be literate militant atheistis. This is difficult to achieve if the atheistic training of the educators themselves is weak. Not possessing an adequate atheistic training, some teachers have not even decided to deal with these questions.

In our view, the fact that exchange of experience of the work of people's universities for scientific atheism has not been established constitutes a serious omission. The Moscow House of Scientific Atheism and the House of Political Education of the Moscow City Committee and the CPSU Moscow Committee could more actively organize and conduct work on scientific atheism and generalization of the experience of atheistic training of cadres.

The present school year at the university of scientific atheism of Moscow's Moskvoretskiy Rayon, as in the entire system of party education, is a year of continuation of significant reorganization of teaching in accordance with the requirements of the 26th party congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological and political educational work.

In the work of the university, the circumstance is taken into consideration that the need for intensification of ideological, including atheistic, education is due to the exacerbation of the international situation. We cannot forget that by cultivating lies and utilizing different prejudices and survivals of the past in the consciousness of people, including religious ones, our ideological opponents attempt to undermine the belief in communist ideals among at least a portion of the Soviet people. All this puts us under the obligation to arrange education in such a way that scientific-atheistic work unmasks the practices of imperialist propaganda.

Scientific-atheistic propaganda like all ideological work is intended to promote communist education of all workers.

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NATIONAL

ATTITUDE THAT RELIGION HARMS NO ONE FOUND IN SOVIET YOUTH

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 p 3

[I. Rudenko comment: "None"]

[Text] Here we have three letters....

Rarely, but there are letters in our mailbag from religious people. Some provocative and angry--they argue with an antireligious article in the paper. Others declarative and sermonizing--they claim that man is faced with only this choice: religious belief or moral nihilism.

But we also have before us letters of a quite different kind: they contain neither anger nor preaching. There are still believers, that we know, but can these people be called believers?

Lena goes to church on holidays, but hereupon reports that she has been a Komsomol member for 2 years now. Alla goes to confession and receives communion, but she also is a Komsomol member. Marina was baptized at 21, like an infant, but she declares plainly that she believes in no god. In church they kneel slavishly, but in school they write essays on insurgents against slavery of any kind....

Torn? Confused feelings? Or the mind saying one thing, and feelings another? It being difficult to understand oneself and the universe, there is a wish for someone to help and settle the doubts and lead one onto the correct and sole path? This happens. But the letters contain neither questions nor doubts. Perhaps the people are despondent, having encountered some disaster? We know that that is why some people go to church. But there is not a hint of suffering in the letters. It happens that those who are disillusioned with ideals gravitate toward idols. But the letters contain neither disillusionment nor malice! Complete ease of mind. Opposite principles live side by side peaceably, not contentiously and confrontationally and in a neighborly and not conflicting manner in the heart of Marina, Lena and Alla. Is there a faith? Is there an idea? Whims and not meditation.

And then one asks oneself: are these letters worth discussing seriously?

One could speak thus were it not for one circumstance. The letters are not simply a statement of some medley. Each of them contains a claim to a position.

They were written not only to flaunt one's imaginary complexity but also to explain something to us. These letters attempt to offer a certain, passed off as modern, view of things that have long been known. To reveal a principle in their lack of principle.

Why is atheistic propaganda conducted at school? Lena inquires. Who is bothered by the fact that I and my friends believe in a supernatural force? Why if I had confessed at a Komsomol meeting that I am a believer would I have been condemned? I have never done anything bad to anyone, Alla echoes her. And as if summing up, Marina writes: "We need to view these things more simply today, more simply."

Here it is, the position, if this word is usable here. It is also encountered in material far removed from religion. We need to look at things more simply--this appeal sometimes comes from those who bow not only to God but to Mammon also. And there is the person who says one thing on the platform, but at home confesses something else. Urges sincerity and honesty in words, but himself castigates both honesty and sincerity, given a chance. We need to look at things more simply? But this simplicity is worse than theft. Because it steals not money but ideas. And engenders cynics.

"This (baptism) has in no way been reflected in my views and convictions," Marina asserts. To judge by everything, this is so. But only for one simple reason: she has neither views nor convictions. Neither religious nor anti-religious--none. Everything is vague, unclear, vacillating and effaced, as the waterfall effaces the spray in the general stream. Everything is relative and everything is subordinated to the will of chance or circumstances. Man becomes nothing: like a glove--on whatever hand it is put.

Convictions are what is borne in the mind and conceived in the heart. They say of convictions that they are vital. They are vitally connected with one and inseparable from one and one's essence. They are one's essence. They are love and hate. Love for what is dear and hate for what threatens what is dear. But these three letters contain neither love nor hate: a complete serenity of feelings.

Yes, today we speak of tolerance, broad-mindedness, not accepting narrow-gaugers of any kind. But broad-mindedness does not mean omnivorousness. And tolerance does not mean lack of principle. These girls, however, are baptized in church, but in school, responding to a question of a questionnaire, write: "Do not believe." And explain: "Going against everyone is stupid." Whoever is afraid of attacks on his beliefs doubts them himself. If it is stupid, do not go along. And once one goes, one loses. We have freedom of religion, but freedom of antireligious propaganda also. And there are no secure ideals, as is known.

The lie is not only degrading--where is human dignity?--it is harmful and pernicious.

Marina claims that she was baptized while not believing in God. And Alla that she regularly attends confession while being a Komsomol member. Consequently, the church knows that on the one hand people are baptized and, on the other, vote at a Komsomol meeting. But, after all, religion declares even doubt to be

a sin! And duplicity? Incidentally, it is written in Holy Scripture: "Let thy left hand not know what thy righthand doeth." Perhaps the church needs such people? But why our union?

It is not customary, as is known, to confess either at school or at work. But this by no means signifies that it is only people's external life which should be of interest to the collective. To judge by everything, the collectives do not know where Marina works, where Alla and Lena are studying and what is in their hearts--they know only what is on their tongues. How could it have happened that a 10th-grader, an outstanding student--in a school with a natural science bias, furthermore--argues about a supernatural force? Is it not because nobody cares what is inside her, beneath the "fives"? Why is it that we can sometimes conduct an atheistic conversation for many people, but cannot wrest an individual from the chains of belief? The atheist also needs confession--is there room for it in each cell of ours? For confession is a customary heart-to-heart discussion, and this, it so happens, seems inappropriate to some people.

Thus mature outwardly perfectly happy young people: they study, work and pay their dues. But in fact they are extremely unhappy because they are nobodies. Without convictions. Without belief.

8850
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NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' SEES SHORTCOMINGS IN ATHEIST LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] PM170942--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 1983 First Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences N. Tarasenko under the heading "Time To Seek: Comments on Atheist Literature." Citing readers' letters, Tarasenko notes difficulties in obtaining good works of atheist literature, while other works in this field end up on the "remainder" lists in bookstores because they are "stereotyped" and fail to "meet the spirit of the time." The article notes particular aspects where improvements could be made, such as the use of "facts from the natural sciences, which have a great atheistic charge," and the provision of works suitable for young people and women. Tarasenko blames "serious lapses in the planning of the publication of atheist literature" and suggests that social councils attached to publishing houses could help, bringing in scientific cadres and the ideological aktiv. The article concludes with the following passage:

"In certain books and newspaper and journal articles, scientific criticism of religious ideology is replaced by unsubstantiated attacks on its bearers. We should not forget Lenin's instruction that 'it is necessary to be extremely cautious in combating religious prejudices; much harm is done by those who injure religious feelings in the course of this struggle.'*

"A superficial, one-sided appraisal of historical facts and social processes and phenomena not infrequently leads to incorrect conclusion. Thus Yu. Petrash's book SHADOW OF THE MIDDLE AGES [TEN SREDNEVEKOVYA] published in Alma-Ata is simplistic in explaining the complex, contradictory process of the spread of Islam and gives, in particular, an incorrect interpretation of the movement of murids [followers of Sufism] headed by Shamyl [19th century imam of Dagestan]. Yu. Rustamov's work ISLAM AND SOCIAL THOUGHT IN CONTEMPORARY TURKEY [ISLAM I OBUHCHESTVENNAYA MYSL SOVREMENNOY TURTSII] (Baku) has no clear class assessments. The author has gathered significant factual material but failed to analyze it critically.

"Certain publications display a tendency to embellish and exaggerate the church's role in the history and cultural development of various countries and peoples. An example of this is the book ANCIENT RUSSIAN TRADITIONS

*COMPLETE COLLECTED WORKS, Vol 37, p 186.

[DREVNERUSSKIYE PREDANIYA] (Sovetskaya Rossiya Publishing House, 1982). Without going into the question of whether it was really necessary to publish a mass edition of the lives of the Orthodox saints, let us look at the foreword written for this publication by V. Kuskov. Ignoring scientific objectivity in assessing historical facts, the author blatantly exaggerates the role of Orthodox monasteries in the spread of culture and is stirred by the creation of the ideal of the Russian zealot monk who 'devoted himself to the service of God--that is, to moral improvement and release from base, vicious passions; to the service of the great idea of civic duty, good, justice and the public good.' Thus the service of God is identified, no less, with the service of the public good.

"Simplistic evaluations are manifested in the irrepressible admiration which the author of the foreword expresses for the Orthodox saints, who are depicted in his interpretation as the bearers of 'high moral ideals.' And what of the comparison between them and...the Decembrists, attributed without foundation to Herzen? What else but perplexity can be aroused by the assertion that in our time the lives of the saints 'are a powerful means of patriotic education and inspire a feeling of national pride and faith in the undying vital creative force, energy, and moral beauty of the Russian people.'

"Readers will rightly ask: Where was the editor? How can we explain the fact that arguments which are clearly in the mainstream of church tradition can be published in a mass edition?

"An uncritical approach to church versions of particular historical events is also found in D. Zhukov's book ON THE SEVEN HILLS [NA SEMI KHOLMAKH], published by Sovetskiy Pisatel. The book lavishes unrestrained eulogies on Saints Sergius of Radonezh, Pafnutiy of Borovsk, and Kirill Novozerskiy, and draws an unfounded conclusion about the indissoluble link in the past between the concepts of 'cult and culture.'

"Such publications give readers false guidelines and hinder the development of a conscious attitude toward religion. It is quite obvious that a reliable guard should be set up against such publications.

"The task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of restructuring a number of sectors and spheres of ideological work in present-day conditions applies directly to publishing activity on the problems of atheism. The formation of a scientific, materialist world outlook in all Soviet people depends largely on the depth of study of these problems and their accessible presentation. The tireless creative quest is a necessary condition for improving the quality of atheist literature."

CSO: 1800/1256

NATIONAL

LENINGRAD PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK, INDUSTRIAL BRIGADES

[Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 on page 3 carries a 150-word article titled "The Training of Ideological Cadres" and a 75-word article titled "To Improve Daily Service." The first article reports a meeting of Leningrad party leaders on problems of ideological work; the second reports a meeting of party leaders from industrial concerns on the organization of brigades and the improvement of day-to-day service.

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST CULTURE REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 83 on page 2 carries a 75-word article titled "All-Union Conference." The article reports that an all-Union conference on socialist culture and the media took place in Kishinev.

UNEXPLAINED PHENOMENA USED TO SWAY GULLIBLE, PAPER CLAIMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 on page 2 carries an 1,100-word article titled "Miracle at a Fair Price," by B. Pilipenko. The article reports on a certain Kolyada, who was the leader of a mystical cult claiming to be in the possession of a manuscript from outer space which revealed the secret of eternal youth. In fact, further investigation revealed that Kolyada was a swindler, her distribution of the alleged manuscript from outer space became the basis for legal proceedings at which the true nature of her extraterrestrial contacts became clear. The article warns readers that mysticism and religion often make use of unexplained phenomena, such as UFO's, to lure the unsuspecting and the gullible.

NOT ALL PAPER WORK NECESSARY, PAPER CLAIMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 12 May 83 on page 6 carries a 900-word article titled "'Frivolous' Documents" by B. Volgin. The article complains of the large amount of needless paperwork which accompanies the most ordinary tasks and provides a number of examples of the triviality of many ordinary documents.

CSO: 1800/1274

REGIONAL

LABOR RESOURCE UTILIZATION IN VILLAGE

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 1, 1983 pp 11-17

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Docent A. Ergashev: "The Problems of the Utilization of Manpower Resources in the Countryside in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum (On the Basis of Materials of the Uzbek SSR)"]

[Text] "Under the conditions of the 1980's," it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the careful, economical treatment of manpower resources is acquiring particular importance. This is a complicated matter which requires the accomplishment of many tasks of an economic, technical, social and educational nature" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 41). This is connected, in particular, with the fact that a significant decrease of the growth of manpower resources, which is due to the consequences of the Patriotic War and the formed demographic situation, is being observed for the country as a whole. The successful assimilation of the fuel, energy and raw material resources and the large all-union national economic projects in the regions of Siberia, the Far East, the Far North and the zone of the Baykal-Amur Railway Line and the development of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR require the active attraction to these regions of the surplus manpower resources of the republics of Central Asia.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was stated: "In Central Asia, in a number of regions of the Caucasus... there is a surplus of manpower, especially in the countryside. And hence, it is necessary to enlist the population of these places more actively in the development of new territories of the country. And, of course, to develop here the works necessary for the national economy, to carry out more extensively the training of skilled workers of the indigenous nationality, first of all from among the rural young people" (ibid., p 54). L. I. Brezhnev also indicated the need for the efficient use of the manpower resources of Uzbekistan and the existence of a surplus of manpower in the republic, especially in the countryside, in Tashkent on 24 March 1982 at the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR.

In the republics of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, a unique demographic situation has formed: a high natural growth of the population, especially the rural population, the great supply of the republic with manpower resources, the large number of children in the family, the low mobility of the population and so on.

During 1970-1979 the rural population in our country decreased by nearly 7 million, while in the Central Asian republics the absolute size of the rural population increased. Thus, in Uzbekistan from 1959 to 1979 the size of the rural population increased by 3.6 million. Its annual absolute increase during this time came to 182,500. At the beginning of 1979 in the USSR the rural population made up 38 percent of the total population of the country, while in the Uzbek SSR the rural population predominates over the urban population. In 1981 9,452,000 people, or 58.5 percent of the total population of the republic, lived in rural areas of Uzbekistan. At present, for example, in Durkhan-Darya Oblast of the republic 81.3 percent of the population lives in rural areas, in Khorezm Oblast--80.1 percent and in Kashka-Darya Oblast--74.8 percent (see "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g.: Statisticheskiy yezhegodnik" [The Uzbek SSR National Economy in 1980: A Statistical Yearbook], Tashkent, 1981, p. 6).

A high growth rate of the size of the population of Uzbekistan is also anticipated in the future. According to the predictions of demographers, the size of the population of Uzbekistan will also increase in the future, rural residents will make up a significant portion of it. The average annual growth rate of the total size of the population of the republic is expected to be relatively great. In the republic the number of children being admitted to the first grade in rural areas annually exceeds 250,000.

The implementation of the decisions of the 26th party Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990, which was endorsed by it, is integrally connected with the problem of the increase of manpower resources and their efficient use, including the problem of the manpower employed in agricultural production.

The social factors of the increase of the efficiency of the use of the manpower resources of the countryside are multilevel and diverse. Among them are: the improvement of the production and socioeconomic conditions of labor, the elimination of manual, unskilled and difficult physical labor, the transformation of agricultural labor into a version of industrial labor; the increase of the prestige of agricultural labor; its material and moral stimulation; the convergence of the level of the pay of kolkhoz farmers and the wage of workers and employees; the increase of the general educational and occupational skills of the workers of the countryside, the radical improvement of their living, cultural and everyday conditions; the creation in agricultural production collectives of a favorable moral and psychological climate; the increase of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of rural workers, including women of the indigenous nationality, the improvement of the social structure of the rural population; efficient territorial distribution, the extension of the interrelations of the city and the countryside, the formation of the rural worker of the new type and others.

Some problems of the use of the manpower resources of the countryside under the conditions of the Uzbek SSR are examined in this article.

The location of affiliates and shops of industrial enterprises in small cities, rayon centers and rural areas is an important and fundamentally new direction of the efficient use of manpower resources under the conditions of Uzbekistan, which is of not only economic, but also social importance. In the Uzbek SSR "the question of the development of... industry not only in depth, but also in breadth, of

the creation of enterprises and their affiliates in the areas of the concentration of manpower resources is becoming urgent," Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh. R. Rashidov said at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. "This matter is ripe, economically very advantageous and promising, but under our conditions is also of great social importance" ("XX s"yezd Kompartii Uzbekistana: Stenograficheskiy otchet" [The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: Verbatim Report], Tashkent, 1981, p 50).

The location of affiliates and shops of industrial enterprises in small cities and rural areas increases the efficiency of agricultural production and promotes the accomplishment of a number of socioeconomic tasks, such as the assurance of the more uniform employment of the rural workers during the entire year, the overcoming of the seasonal nature of agricultural labor; it prevents the excessive accumulation of the population in agricultural production; in connection with its seasonal nature it creates the real conditions and opportunities for the more complete involvement of the rural population in the industrial sectors of the national economy; it ensures the further equalization of the socioeconomic and social development of the rural rayon and the city.

In their day the founders of scientific communism indicated the need for the territorial distribution of industrial enterprises in rural areas. Thus, F. Engels wrote: "To organize large-scale farming and to use agricultural machinery also means in other words: to make superfluous the agricultural labor of a greater portion of the small-scale peasants, who are now tilling their fields themselves. But so that these people, who have been supplanted from farming, would not be left without work or would not be forced to congregate in cities, for this it is necessary to employ them in industrial labor in the countryside itself, but this can be organized with benefit for them only on a large scale..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], 2d edition, Vol 19, p 345).

It is necessary to note that in the Uzbek SSR some experience has been gained in the creation in small cities and rural areas of affiliates and shops of industrial enterprises. L. I. Brezhnev, speaking in Tashkent on 24 March 1982 at the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, said: "You are doing things correctly by creating hundreds of new production capacities--enterprises, shops and affiliates in the small cities and villages of the republic. This is making it possible to involve additionally in the sphere of physical production many thousands of people" (PRAVDA, 25 March 1982).

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan about 300 affiliates and shops of enterprises were built in rural areas of Uzbekistan, more than 30,000 people were employed at them, the annual output of products in an amount exceeding 300 million rubles was ensured. By the end of 1985 the creation of more than 400 affiliates and shops, owing to which 130,000 people will be additionally involved in the sphere of physical production and output worth 2.6 billion rubles will be produced, is planned in the republic. The Kasan Oil Extraction Plant with a processing capacity of 1,200 tons of cotton seeds a day can serve as an example in this respect. Here along with production facilities cultural and everyday projects are being built, housing construction is being carried out, including a dormitory for 400, a kindergarten for 280, a school for 320 and a tea house with 100 seats. A vocational and technical school, which is training highly skilled workers of industrial occupations from among rural young people, is in operation at the plant.

The oil extraction plant, which arose in the outskirts of the rayon center, is influencing to a considerable extent the change of the social character of the settlement itself and the efficient use of the surplus manpower resources in rural areas.

In connection with the development in the rural areas of the Uzbek SSR of industrial enterprises a new stratum formed in the social structure of the countryside--workers of industrial enterprises. With respect to the most important socioeconomic characteristics the workers of this category belong to the industrial working class: they work at industrial enterprises, have occupations of industrial labor, the wage is their main source of income. At the same time with respect to such attributes as the conditions and nature of daily life, the existence of a private plot, the psychological character and structure of demands, they belong more to the kolkhoz peasantry.

Although this category of workers is specific with respect to its characteristics, it is of considerable social importance in the republic. Primarily the rural indigenous population, which has gone to work at industrial enterprises in its area, makes up and reinforces this category. Taking into account the traditionally narrow socioeconomic mobility of the indigenous population in the republic, Soviet scientists, particularly T. R. Abdushukurov, characterize the development of the process in question as a positive phenomenon, as one of the channels of the increase of the ranks of the national personnel of the working class in the Central Asian republics. At the same time the formation of the stratum in question within the working class poses a number of problems from the point of view of the resolution of the contradiction between its status in the sphere of production, on the one hand, and the living conditions and conditions of daily life, on the other (see T. R. Abdushukurov, "Sotsial'nyye posledstviya sovremennoy nauchno-tehnicheskoy revolyutsii" [The Social Consequences of the Modern Scientific and Technical Revolution], Tashkent, 1976, p 175).

As was noted above, with respect to the working conditions, the social relations at the works, the sociopsychological environment and production traditions the representatives of this category belong to the working class. The very conditions and nature of labor, the surrounding technical production and sociopsychological atmosphere objectively require and create opportunities for the technical cultural and general cultural development of these workers. However, the level of this development, the structure of the needs for technical cultural and general intellectual improvement and the possibilities of their realization depend not only on the status of the worker in the sphere of production. They depend on the set of all the elements of the life situation surrounding a person, among which living conditions play an important role.

The economic, cultural and everyday structure of the category of workers in question differs considerably from the urban workers of industrial enterprises. The fact that they have a private plot to a certain extent preserves the old principles of the daily life and social psychology of the village population, decreases the free time, but increases the proportion of its efficient use. Owing to the still existing substantial differences between the city and the countryside in the cultural and everyday respect the workers of this category have fewer opportunities to meet their spiritual needs as compared with the workers of industrial cities. The changeover of agricultural production to an industrial basis and the sharp increase in the countryside of the construction of social, cultural and personal

service facilities are a most important means of changing the cultural and everyday status of the category in question. In this respect the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures on the Further Improvement of the Housing, Municipal, Everyday and Sociocultural Conditions of the Life of the Rural Population," which was approved by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is of great importance.

In the opinion of specialists, in the republics of Central Asia in conformity with their regional peculiarities the stepping up of the migration of the population within the republics themselves is the initial phase of the active involvement of the able-bodied rural population, especially young people, in the development of new territories of the country. In this way, apparently, it is possible to prepare the departure of indigenous residents beyond the customary "threshold" of their republic (see L. Rybakovskiy, "The Swing of Migration," PRAVDA, 11 September 1981).

In this connection it is possible to note that the Karshinskaya Steppe is among the regions of the Uzbek SSR, which are being intensively developed anew. In the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress it was recorded: "To develop a new large region for the cultivation of fine-fiber cotton in the Karshinskaya Steppe..." ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 230). In the Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990 the task is set: "To continue the development of the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 190). In the USSR Food Program, which was endorsed by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is recorded: "To carry out the comprehensive development of the lands of the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes" ("Progovol'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 g. i mery po yeye realizatsii: Materialy mayskogo Plenuma TsK KPSS 1982 g." [The USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Steps on Its Implementation: Materials of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum], Moscow, 1982, p 67).

In accordance with the master plan of the development of the Karshinskaya Steppe it is envisaged to irrigate 900,000 hectares of virgin lands, from which in the future it is possible to obtain annually 1.3 million tons of high quality fine-fiber cotton, 1 million tons of grain, 300,000 tons of fruits and vegetables, 180,000 tons of grapes, 286,000 tons of milk, 56,000 tons of meat and many other products. In the steppe it is proposed to create more than 120 cotton growing, horticultural, grape growing and other sovkhozes, 30 ginning and other enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw materials. The total amount of capital investments will come to approximately 5 billion rubles.

Much has already been done in the comparatively short time since the start of the advance on the Karshinskaya Steppe. More than 1.5 billion rubles of capital investments have been assimilated, in addition construction and installation work worth 1,427,000,000 rubles has been performed. Some 153,000 hectares of new lands have been put into agricultural circulation. Three gin mills and six cotton procurement centers have been built and put into operation. In all 1.78 million m² of housing, general educational schools for 1,500 students, kindergartens for 5,510, hospitals with 770 beds and clubs with room for 3,725 have been built and put into operation. The modern cities of Talmardzhan and Murabek and eight new rayons have arisen on the previously uninhabited expanses of the Karshinskaya Steppe. A large gas processing plant is in operation on the steppe. In all 33 new cotton growing sovkhozes have been created. The homeland has already received from the

Karshinskaya Steppe more than 1.2 million tons of cotton, including 338,000 tons of especially valuable fine-fiber cotton, 110,000 tons of vegetables, 12,000 tons of meat, 55,000 tons of milk and a large amount of other agricultural products.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan in the Karshinskaya Steppe 2,178 km of the drainage system were built and put into operation, 29 million m^3 of the main interfarm and intrafarm drainage ditches were cleaned mechanically. During the past 5 years the capital investments for irrigation and reclamation work came to about 640,000 rubles, including more than 661,000 rubles for construction and installation work (see R. G. Gaipov, "Povyshaya uroven' partiynogo rukovodstva. (Iz opyta Kashkad'inskoy oblastnoy partorganizatsii po vypolneniyu resheniy XXV s'ezda KPSS)" [Increasing the Level of Party Leadership (From the Experience of the Kashka-Darya Oblast Party Organization on the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress)], Tashkent, 1981, pp 11-16).

The 165-km Karshinskiy Main Canal and the 105-km Ulyanovskiy Canal are the main construction projects in the steppe. A cascade of 6 pumping stations in the head section of the canal with 36 custom-made pump units with a total power of 450,000 kW delivers in a second 200 m^3 of Amu-Darya water to an elevation of 132 m. L. I. Brezhnev in a speech at the Third All-Union Congress of Kolkhoz Farmers named the Karshinskiy Main Canal as a major water management construction project which is of statewide importance (see L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskym kursom: Rechi i stat'i" [By the Leninist Course: Speeches and Articles], Vol 2, p 497). Pumping station No 7, which will fill the Talmardzhan Reservoir, the planned capacity of the basin of which holds 1.6 billion m^3 of water and will take up an area of 70 km^2 , is presently being built.

At the virgin land farms of the enormous territory of the Karshinskaya Steppe there are more than 20 hectares of land per worker, while at the farms located in the historically established zone of irrigated farming, for example, in the Fergana Basin, there is 0.1-0.2 hectare per worker.

The attachment of the population from labor-abundant regions on the developed virgin lands requires the radical improvement of housing, cultural and general construction at the virgin land farms and the creation of the necessary conditions for labor and daily life and for the meeting of the cultural demands of the rural workers. In this respect the central settlement of Sovkhoz No 9 imeni Ch. Begimkulov of Nishanskiy Rayon in the Karshinskaya Steppe can serve as a vivid example. The central farmstead of the sovkhoz in the All-Union Review-Contest for the Best Development and Civic Improvement of Rural Population Centers (1980) was awarded an honorary diploma of the Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements. At the same time it should be noted that the rate of construction of cultural and personal service facilities in rural areas still lags to a considerable extent behind the spiritual requirements of the population of the virgin land sovkhozes. The shortcomings in this sphere are adversely affecting the attachment of personnel to agricultural production and the creation of stable labor collectives.

The expansion of the training of a skilled regular labor force from among rural young people of the indigenous nationality objectively requires the further improvement of the social and occupational orientation of young people.

The vocational guidance of rural young people as applied to the conditions of the Uzbek SSR has several specific features. The attachment of young people to the countryside in Central Asia is not that pressing as, say, in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and other regions of the country. According to the data of Yu. V. Arutyunyan, the Uzbeks living in rural areas, to a lesser extent than Russians, are oriented toward moving to the city, although they frequently visit cities and value urban culture. Whereas among rural Russian young people approximately a third intend to leave for the city, among Uzbeks only 2-3 percent do, while even less really leave. Adolescents of the indigenous nationality, who live in rural areas, become accustomed early to the calm rhythm of rural life, that is, they are oriented primarily toward various types of agricultural labor (see Yu. V. Arutyunyan, "The International and the National Specific in the Soviet Way of Life," "Sotsialisticheskiy obraz zhizni i voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty" [The Socialist Way of Life and Questions of Ideological Work], Moscow, 1978, p 246). The fact that in the republics of Central Asia as compared with other regions of the country the scale of the training of a skilled regular labor force through the system of vocational and technical education is small, to a great extent is explained by this.

The forming demographic situation requires of the interested organizations and institutions the elaboration of comprehensive effective measures on the improvement of the use of manpower resources and on the expansion of the training of skilled workers of the indigenous nationality and especially from among rural young people in conformity with the present requirements of scientific, technical and social progress. This in turn is urgently raising the need for the introduction of the planned distribution of secondary school graduates among higher educational institutions and vocational and technical schools. The enlargement of the network of vocational and technical schools as the most efficient form of the vocational training of the graduates of secondary general educational schools is necessary. In our opinion, it would be advisable for the active involvement of rural young people of the indigenous nationalities in the nonagricultural sectors of the national economy to build vocational and technical schools in rural areas. Under the conditions of the Central Asian republics it is important to increase the attraction to vocational and technical schools of girls from the local population.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Improvement of the Process of the Training and Education of the Students of the System of Vocational and Technical Education" (1977) a task of enormous social importance is posed--to see to it that in the next few years the bulk of the young people, who after graduating from secondary school go to a works, would receive a working class occupation at a vocational and technical school. In our opinion, the implementation of this decree requires the introduction of comprehensive and systematic propaganda work on the orientation of young people toward working class occupations, the provision of young people with knowledge about the leading role of the working class, the cultivation of the sense of worker's pride, worker's honor and love for the occupation of worker.

Much work in this direction is being done by the editorial board of the newspaper YESH LENINCHI, the organ of the Central Committee of Komsomol of Uzbekistan. The newspaper under the special heading "My Occupation Is My Pride" systematically tells about the nature and content of the occupations of industrial labor.

The further improvement of the conditions of the labor, daily life and relaxation of working women and their greater involvement in community work are one of the effective methods of the efficient use of the manpower resources of rural areas in the republics of Central Asia. The point is that the specific features of traditional social relations, the family with a large number of children, the lower educational level of the female population of the countryside as compared with the urban population and other factors for the present are still affecting the activeness of the women of the countryside in the Central Asian republics. It should be said that in our republic considerable work has already been done in this direction. The number of mothers of many children in Uzbekistan, who receive a monthly state grant, in 1980 came to more than 622,600. At the end of 1980 about 7,204 children's preschool institutions with a contingent of 915,200 children, including 4,746 for 466,500 children, were in operation in the republic (see "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1980 g.," p 238).

The reserves of manpower are especially significant in rural areas, and the question of the conditions of female labor is especially urgent here. The improvement of the conditions of the labor and daily life of working women is an important factor of the increase of their labor and sociopolitical activeness.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that a number of steps on the improvement of the working conditions of working women, family relaxation and the personal and cultural service of the population were taken during the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990 it is outlined to implement a set of measures on the creation of such conditions for women so that they could combine motherhood with active participation in labor and public activity. Thus, the introduction in stages, beginning in 1981, for working mothers having a length of service of not less than 1 year of partially paid leave for the care of a child up to the age of 1 year, the increase of the length of the paid period for the care of a sick child to 14 days, the expansion of the network and the improvement of the work of children's preschool institutions and the introduction during the 11th Five-Year Plan of a one-time grant in the amount of 50 rubles in the case of the birth of the first child and of 100 rubles in the case of the birth of the second and subsequent children are envisaged by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures on the Increase of State Assistance to Families Having Children" (1981). As was noted at the 7th Session, 10th Convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in 1983 "the state assistance to families having children will be increased. The granting of partially paid leave to working mothers for the care of a child until he reaches the age of 1 year and of a one-time grant on the occasion of the birth of a child will be completed over the entire territory of the country" (PRAVDA, 24 November 1982).

It is planned to create for women having children more extensive opportunities to work a partial workday or partial work week, as well as to work at home. In this connection we share the opinion of specialists that work at home as a form of the organization of female labor for the present has not yet undergone adequate development in Uzbekistan, although under the conditions of the republic with a high level of the birth rate and a large proportion of mothers with many children it is the most convenient and practicable form of the efficient use of the labor of women with many children (see "Sotsial'nyye problemy razvitiya proizvoditel'nykh sil Uzbekistana" [Social Problems of the Development of the Productive Forces of Uzbekistan], Tashkent, 1980, p 74).

Thus, the efficient use of manpower resources in the Uzbek SSR, where there is a surplus of manpower, especially in the countryside, in many ways depends on the successful accomplishment of the social tasks noted above. In our opinion, this is also one of the social reserves of the increase of the efficiency of socialist social production and an important factor in the accomplishment of the economic and social tasks which were posed by the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN ACADEMIC SELECTIVELY QUOTES ANDROPOV'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Sh. Tashliyev, academician of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences: "Friendship Among Peoples--A Great Victory"]

[Excerpts] The experience of mutual aid between peoples, life itself, forthcoming difficult social-economic, foreign policy and defense objectives dictated the necessity of a closer coming-together of peoples, of a closer union of Soviet republics. Thus the USSR arose, created on the principles of socialist federalism. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, said at a meeting in Moscow dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR: "The genius and authority of V. I. Lenin were needed to find and retain the only true path--the path of socialist federalism."

"What is the essence of the path indicated by Lenin? Briefly it could be characterized as follows. It is a completely voluntary union of free people as a guarantee of maximum stability of a federation of socialist republics. It is full equality among all nations and nationalities, a consistent policy to eliminate not only legal but actual inequalities as well. It is the free development of each republic, each people, within the framework of a fraternal union. It is a persistent inculcation of an international consciousness and a steadfast course to bring together all nations and nationalities of our country."

The successes achieved during the years of Soviet power have been great. But they should not turn our heads. While noting them, we should look soberly at reality, find shortcomings and focus attention on unsolved tasks. "Life shows us," says Yu. V. Andropov, "that economic and cultural progress for all nations and nationalities is accompanied by the unavoidable growth of their national consciousness. This is a natural and objective process. However, it is important that natural pride in achievements is not transformed into national conceit or arrogance, into a tendency toward aloofness and a disrespectful attitude toward other nations and nationalities."

8228
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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST LEGALITY HELD IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 April 1983 page 1 carries a 75-word article titled "Strengthen Socialist Legality." The article reports on a conference of Central Asian procurators and MVD officials held to discuss measures for the strengthening of socialist legality in light of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The deputy of the General Procurator of the USSR, O. V. Sorok and the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, B. V. Zabotin, both presented lectures at the conference.

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